THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS: Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.

VOL. IV. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1871. NO. 44.

A Sunset.

The wind and the day had lived together,
They died together, and far away
Spoke farewell in the sultry weather,
Out of the sunset, over the heather,
The dying wind and the dying day.

Far in the South, the summer lavin
Flushed, a flame in the gray soft air;
We seemed to look on the hills of heaven;
You saw within, but to me 'twas given
To see your face, as an angel's there.

Never again, ah, surely never,
Shall we wait and watch where of old we stood,
The low good-night of the hill and the river,
The faint light fade, and the wan stars quiver,
Twain grown one in the solitude.

Salvation Through Poverty.

Dying alone
Because he is poor,
Going through the invisible door
To the unknown,
All unattended—
All unbefriended—
No one to see it all over and ended,
Priestly or lay;
No one to pray—
No one to say
Good-bye to the spirit departing to-day
Because he is poor.

Open your doors,
Ye angels that take
Unfriended mortals for charity's sake
Up to your floors;
Say, have ye places
Where Love's lighted faces
Shall welcome him, freed from the earth's cold embraces,
Where he was torn
By talons of scorn—
Manfully borne
All night through, though ever more crying for morn—
Because he was poor?

He died alone,
Because he was poor;
None lingered or watched at the sad earthly door,
For hearts are atone
Not one to ache
For his pitiful sake—
Ah! well that the morning was only to break
There by his bed:
None at his head
Save invisible dead—
Who come in our places to watch, it is said—
Because he was poor.

I see how it is—
How it seems to me,
He treads the bright floors, which I barely see,
And the Heavens are his;
His sickness, health—
His penury, wealth—
And bliss insupportable comes, as by stealth
From endless skies.
This is the prize
Of one who dies
Unsmmned in the warmth of our human eyes
Because he is poor.

A Strange Delusion.

Placards have suddenly appeared in the most important localities in Canton province of China, charging foreigners with having concocted a diabolical medicine, which causes the bowels and the feet of the victim to swell up within some twenty-five days after it is taken, unless the patient will consent to enter the Romanu Catholic church.

The medicine is said to be circulated in all quarters at foreign expense, through the agency of Buddhist nuns, old women and various sorts of hawkers and peddlers. Persons are induced to partake by the representation that a pestilence is impending, from which immunity can be secured only by a dose of the powder. If, when the swelling begins, they refuse to become Catholic they die, and report has it that some twenty thousand persons have already perished.

Of course the excitement caused among an ignorant and superstitious people by such a story is by no means trifling. As a consequence trouble and bloodshot have followed. A poor Chinaman was killed in the streets of Canton, by an excited mob on suspicion of dealing in this powder. A woman was killed in the Yamun, and a man was executed by the Viceroy on the same ground. Sharp despatches by the consuls have been followed by proclamations by the Viceroy and Provincial Judge. The latter order the people to maintain order, under the severest penalties, but at the same time they assume the correctness of the report that such a powder is in circulation. As a reward is offered for any one engaged in its distribution, and as the official retrospects of the matter do not affirm the falsity of the charges regarding foreigners, the impression remains on the minds of the people that they are actually guilty. It is, therefore, clearly a matter of question whether the harm does not surpass the good.

The origin and design of these placards demand the gravest inquiry. To pass them over as mere ebullitions of ignorance which cease to do evil after a lull supervenes, is to practise political quackery, of which we may some day be the victims. First of all, be it observed, these placards are a common agency of stirring up a popular commotion, and placards against foreigners have been known ever since the old Hong days of Canton. What distinguishes the present movement is the extent of territory over which it prevails, and the homogeneity of pain indicates extraordinary facilities for attaining a common understanding and concert of action.

Two theories are advanced to explain the movement. By some it is regarded as part of a plan to overthrow the Tartar dynasty, by embroiling them with foreigners. And it is by no means an ill-chosen agency for that purpose, as I shall point out hereafter. By others it is looked upon as a most ingenious device of the mandarins to implant a deeper dislike of the foreigner in the minds of the common people, and there is an abundance of testimony in favor of this opinion. The manipulations of Chinese state-craft have a special end to accomplish at the present time. The treaties are to be revised, and the inland residence question is to be discussed. The Chinese are bent on refusing that demand. The Earl of Clarendon, moved by the representations of Mr. Burlingame, gave various classes of foreigners a rebuke for not paying more deference to the wishes and prejudices of the people. The Chinese had these papers translated and took the hint, and the mandarins are now manufacturing a public opinion bitterly hostile to the residence of foreigners inland.

No less than four German missionaries living in inland towns have been driven back to Canton or Hong Kong, while their houses have been looted and destroyed. Since the British Cabinet has ordered that the prejudices of the Chinese should be respected (and which is all right enough in itself), the Chinese have resolved that there shall be an increased multitude of prejudices to be respected. You will hear, of course, that the ostentatious vermilion-tipped proclamations are posted after the placards, and the placards will be pulled down, and you will be told to infer that all is moving on as before. The inference will by no means be just. The mischief intended will be fully accomplished. A condition of public sentiment will be superinduced which may lie passive and dormant enough when not needed, but which can be utilized hereafter if deemed, desirable by the crafty mandarins. Let not the public be deceived by any syren-song of mandarin desire for closer relations with the West. We are drifting in the direction of war rather than of peace.—*Chinese correspondent.*

ANOTHER LARGE TUNNEL.—More long tunnels are projected. The St. Gothard Railway, with a tunnel about as long as that through Mont Cenis, will be soon begun. For the tunnel alone it is estimated that about twelve millions of dollars, gold, will be required; and for the connecting lines to join with the Italian and Swiss railways, about twenty-five millions more. This makes thirty-seven millions in all, toward which Germany, Italy and Switzerland have already voted subsidies to the extent of seventeen millions. The remaining twenty millions are to be taken by a "syndicate," thirteen millions in bonds bearing five per cent. interest, and seven millions in shares. Eight years are assigned for the completion of the work; but improvements in machinery often cause estimates like these to be anticipated, and this may be the case with the St. Gothard Tunnel.

A BIRD fancier of Philadelphia, who had a large collection of pigeons, Maltese cats, Guinea pigs, and fancy dogs, absented himself, being on a drunken spree. The police broke open his place yesterday and found nearly all the animals dead from hunger.

Cape Horn.

Cape Horn Island is the southern-most extremity of Terra del Fuego, in south latitude 55 deg. 58 min. It is the southern termination of a group of rocky islands surmounted with a dome-like hill out of which is a projection like a straight horn. But Schouten, the Dutch discoverer, is said to have named Cape Horn from *Hoorn*, in the Netherlands, his native place. The whole hill is a bare rock; indeed, how could any thing, even the lowest forms of vegetable life, find root on a place smitten as this is by the waves? Only the lichens, stealing with seeming compassion over every form in nature doomed to barrenness, succeed in holding on to these rocks. The hill is about eight hundred feet high, its base environed by low, black rocks with not a sign even of marine vegetation. One line of these rocks looks like a fort, the seeming gateway, higher than the rest of the wall, being composed of perpendicular fragments. All along the base of the rough hill, low, irregular piles, like a growth of thorns and brambles around a boulder in a field, constitute a fringe, as though nature felt that the place needed some appropriate decoration, and what could be more so than that which she has here given? For a long space toward the termination of the Cape, sharp rocks stand up in groups, and some apart, making a gradual ending of the scene, all in agreement with the wildness which marks the region.

The sight of this spot, the landmark of our continent, can never fade from the memory of the beholder. Like many a remarkable object, it is of moderate size, its impressiveness being due, not to its bulk or height, but to its position. At first you are disappointed in not seeing at such a place something colossal; you would have it mountainous; at least you would have thought that it would be columnar. Nothing of this; you have the disappointment which you feel on seeing for the first time a distinguished man whom you find to be of low stature, whereas your mind had him of imposing appearance. But soon, however, you feel that you are at one of the ends of the earth. Here the Atlantic and Pacific oceans begin, the great deep dividing itself into those two principal features of our globe. Any thing monumental, any thing statuesque, or even picturesque, here, you feel would be trifling. Like silence, more expressive at times than speech, the total absence of all display here is sublimity itself; you would not have it otherwise than an infinite solitude, unpretentious, without form, almost chaotic. Around this point it is as though there were a contest to which ocean each billow shall divide; here the winds and waters make incessant war; the sea always roars and the fullness thereof. The rocks which finally terminate the Cape stand apart, as you sometimes see corners of blocks of buildings where an extensive fire has raged, and the most of the walls have fallen in; but here and there a shoulder of a wall overhangs the ruins.

We stood together as we passed the last landmarks, and sang:

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

—*Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams.*

Harmless Amusements Necessary.

No particular possession, or condition or course of conduct, insures happiness. The rich pine over what, when poor, they thought would be sure to make them happy. He who in his days of toil, has sighed for leisure, finds, when it has been obtained, that the pains of vacuity are not less than those of oppressive labor. Rigid adherence to particular systems are alike found to disappoint their votaries of the calm felicity which was expected from them. But let us think what sort of world it would be, if only one particular tangible thing, or one particular condition, or one particular course of conduct, were to confer happiness. Evidently it would be a world of utter sameness and languor, instead of the world of infinite variety and incessant activity which it really is. We may be satisfied, then, that happiness was not designed to be the invariable concomitant of any such particular things, but to be a temptation toward an infinite variety of pursuits, and a perpetual activity of our faculties. How otherwise could we have been active beings? How otherwise could the whole of our faculties have received employment? It is true that some things continue longer to give satisfaction than others, and that some of the highest of our sentiments and affections never tire of exercise. We do not, for instance, so soon weary of bread, or sound animal food, or any other of the staple articles of life, as of the luxuries which are more rarely presented. Nor can the practice of any lofty duty ever appear less excellent than at first, but rather the contrary, "as streams their channels deeper wear." But, while the reasons for their peculiarities of our economy are obvious, it is equally clear that changes in diet, and varieties of object and of employment are necessary, in order to maintain the stimulus of life. There ought to be much amusement, and ample facilities for obtaining excitements of an innocent kind. Mental laborers should endeavor to obtain occasional physical employment. Every one should endeavor so to vary his employments, and so to mix them up with amusements and recreation, as to obviate the inevitable consequences of monotony.

Marriage Relations in France.

The following statistical statement of the number of applications for divorce, or rather for legal separations, in France, is interesting. In 1869 the petitions for separations rose from 2,999, which was the number in the previous year, to 3,-056. Of these, 2,611 came from the wife, and only 445 from the husband. Four-tenths of the whole number, that is 1,290, emanated from the working classes, 545 from landed proprietors, 490 from peasants, and 485 from the commercial classes. In 142 cases the judge succeeded in effecting a reconciliation, in 282 the petition was rejected, and in 2,332 the decree of separation was pronounced. The reasons given in support of the petitions throw light on the character of the lower classes of French society. In 147 cases the wife had been guilty of adultery; in 65 the man had kept a concubine in the same house with his wife; in 230 one of the parties had suffered a degrading punishment, and in 2,959 excesses, insults and ill-treatment were the cause of the separation.

WOMEN IN ENGLAND.—A lady in a recent letter from Liverpool says: "Here, as in every other hotel in England, I found ladies at the bar, keeping the register of arrivals, and assigning rooms to guests, receiving payment of bills, &c. So in the telegraph office, and in all the stores and shops, young and well-dressed ladies form a large portion of the attendance. I was greatly struck with it, and believe it would be well for our people to adopt the custom of thus furnishing employment to a large and most dependent class of our people. Wherever there is light and nimble work to be done, we found universally ladies employed. In the extensive draper establishment of Lee, in Liverpool, frequented and patronized by the nobility and wealthy of the land, the long lines of counters were attended by scores of beautiful young girls, tastefully dressed, and who were waiting upon the crowds of ladies and gentlemen purchasing supplies."

The Country Store.

Away from the cities the whole range of lesser everyday wants turns the fulfilment to the country store. And so it becomes a clustering point for all of village life.

There is no limit to its posibilities. If Aunt Ennice wants anything, from a washtub to an ounce of paregoric, she knows where to get it; but when she broke her only pair of spectacles, the other day, she came to us in doubt.

"You keep 'most everything," she said, hopefully.

"Yes, I know; but we don't sell spectacles. People are so different you see. But there are a pair or two about here somewhere, if they will do you any good."

These had come to us from some auction or other, where were congregated the quaint and useless relics of many a previous sale—relics that are still destined, I doubt not, for further kicks adown the vales of time by auctioneers yet unborn. I have them before me now—stout-rimmed, cumbrous, brassy—staring owl-like at me, as if from out the deepening twilight of the past; the glasses so scratched and dim with use and age that it is easy to imagine that within their misty lenses lingers the remembrance of many a vanished scene, and that they feebly attempt, as I placed them astride of my nose, to twist the familiar things at which I look into an unique picture which shall be in keeping with their own venerable aspect.

But they are spectacles. A rare spectacle, too, was the good woman's face as she held them afar, that she might better inspect them with her crippled eyes.

"Goodness! Did you ever! How could people ever wear such things as these? I hope you don't ever expect to sell them."

But thus happily were the resources of our "establishment" vindicated: though less ready were we than other shopkeepers of these parts, who laid a wager that he could fill any single demand, and triumphantly produced a second hand pulpit which was called for.

Such enterprising spirits are not harrowed by any study of the known laws of supply and demand. Within the precincts over which I have been called to exercise a temporary charge, have gathered many things that have long failed to excite the appreciation of our plain country folks—patent medicines, powders and onguents, of happiest efficacy and illimitable range of cure; polishing powders, enough to burnish the world until it should shine like another sun; preparations and contrivances needing a second inventor to discover use for them or to tell their efficiency—and which are here waiting in dingy and fly-specked state that happy millenial time which shall find for all inexplicable and slighted things a full and legitimate use.

The country storekeeper is in some sort a public character. He finds himself used in a dozen different ways—as banker, oracle, referee, newspaper, directory, intelligence man, etc., almost before he is aware. Gossip and small-talk he should retail with the same graceful alacrity with which he dispenses maceboy and peppermint drops. Thoroughly democratic as an institution, "the store" recognizes no caste, and its door swings freely open to all who come, whatever be their errands. An inviting haunt for all the idle ones among us, its little circle, that is ever shifting its character and its subjects as different characters come and go.

A Remarkable Family.

Here is the history of a remarkable Kentucky family, as told by a Kentucky paper: About one mile from Jamestown, Russel County, there lives one of the most remarkable families in all this commonwealth, and probably in the United States. Mr. James Jeffries, who is now in this city, serving upon the petit jury in the United States Court, tells his own story, and says that he was married before he was seventeen years old, his wife being only five days younger than himself. They lived together seven years without children when his wife gave birth to twins, a boy and a girl. In the fifteen years which followed, nineteen children were born to the happy couple, each of the first three births being twins, and each subsequent birth alternating between twins and single births, until the fifteen years were accomplished and nineteen children composed the family circle, seven pair of twins being born during the time. Mr. Jeffries is only 45 years old, and is still youthful in appearance and very stout. His wife never had better health in all her life than at present, though she will not weigh a hundred pounds. Her greatest weight at any time was a hundred and ten pounds. The boy of the first twins now weighs a hundred and sixty-five pounds, the girl a hundred and twenty-five pounds. All the boys who are grown have made large men; the girls are of good size and all the children healthy. But five out of nineteen have died. Mr. Jeffries has ten brothers, all of whom are large men, and within the families of these eleven brothers there are thirty-seven pairs of twins, making seventy-four twin children, to say nothing of the host of single births. Five of Mr. Jeffries' children are married, and, added to all these singular facts, notwithstanding the absence of silvery locks on his head, he is the grandfather of five children.

To Exterminate Rats.

Being sadly plagued with rats about my house and farm-buildings, I tried in vain to catch them; they are too cunning to be trapped, and to lay poison I dare not for fear of killing my dogs, cats and hogs, and to wait for them with a gun was a loss of too much time, though I have dropped three at a shot. At last I purchased two goats, which I kept about my fold, barn and stable, the pigstyes being in the fold. In a short time all the rats emigrated—they evacuated the place, cleared right out every Jack of them, and I have not seen a single rat about the place for upwards of three years, but my neighbors who are within eighty rods have plenty of all sizes and ages. Perhaps it is not generally known that where there are many horses stabled together very little sickness prevails if there is a goat about the yard and stables.

A friend of mine in Iowa was so infested with rats that they were to be seen running about his fold and farm-buildings by the half-dozen at a time and playing like rabbits (his farm-buildings are extensive). He tried the goat system, and to his astonishment entirely cleared his premises. He could not leave a rug or buffalo robe in the stable a single night, without having it cut to pieces by the rats. The smell of the goat is obnoxious to the nostrils of the rats, and the two won't be friends and companions on any account whatever. Farmers and livery-stable keepers, try the goat.

FRENCH TOAST.—Beat four eggs very light, and stir with them a pint of milk; slice some baker's bread, dip the pieces into the egg, then lay them in a pan of hot lard and fry brown; sprinkle a little powdered sugar and cinnamon on each piece, and serve hot. If nicely prepared, this is an excellent dish for breakfast or tea; quite equal to waffles.

In response to an inquiry of a scientific publication, "Whence comes fleas?" a Western journal says it does not care a pickle, but it would like to know where in thunder they go when you go for them.

Chicago.

It is estimated, upon what may be regarded as good authority, that the fire covered over 5,000 acres in the heart of the city; over 20,000 buildings were destroyed, and ninety-three thousand persons dispossessed of their homes; ninety thousand buildings are left standing, fifty thousand people have left the city, and two hundred and eighty thousand remain. Five grain elevators were burned, with one million, six hundred thousand bushels of grain; eleven elevators remain uninjured, containing five million bushels of grain. One-half the entire pork product was burned, with the same proportion of flour. Eighty thousand tons of coal were consumed, and about the same amount is on hand. Fifty million feet of lumber were burned, and two hundred and forty million feet remain unharmed—nearly one quarter enough to rebuild the waste places. The stock of leather was reduced about one-quarter, the value of that burned being about $95,000. The greater portion of the stocks of groceries, dry goods, and boots and shoes were burned up, with more than one-half the ready-made clothing, but the quantities destroyed were scarcely equal to three weeks' supply, and are being rapidly replaced. Ten per cent. of the currency was burned. A careful average of these larger items with smaller ones shows that the city has suffered a loss of not less than twenty nor more than twenty-five per cent. on her total assets, real and personal. The terrible personal experiences published in the Eastern papers are stated, almost without exception, to be fabrications.

The banks are all in full operation.

A Nevada Silver Mine.

Says a correspondent: I put on an old suit of cloths, and, with the Superintendent of the Crown Point Mine, dropped suddenly down a perpendicular shaft one thousand feet into the earth. The temperature was at more than one hundred degrees Fahrenheit, and the miners were sweltering at their labor like the workmen in a rolling mill. The only air they get to breathe is forced down in air pumps from above, and with the best appliances the thermometer rarely goes beyond 100 degrees, and from that to 110 and sometimes 120. I asked the superintendent how men could stand it to work in such a temperature. "They have to stand it," said he. "Sometimes a fellow faints and has to be hoisted up, but generally they sweat it through." "Is it not unhealthy?" I asked. "On the contrary it seems to be very healthy. Men are rarely sick who work in the mines, and they are never troubled with the ordinary colds that so annoy us poor devils above ground." "What wages do they get?" "Four dollars a day." "How many hours do they work?" "Eight hours at a time. There are three relays in every twenty-four hours, and the work goes on day and night without stopping." "How much further do you suppose this vein goes?" "I don't know, but the probabilities are that we shall never reach the end of it." "And it grows warmer the further you go?" "Yes, warmer and warmer."

LUMINOUS PLANTS.—It will be a new fact to many that plants emit light. From an article on this subject in the *Bowdoin Scientific Review* we learn "that vague ideas of the existence of luminous plants in India and the neighboring countries still float about, as in the days of the old Hindoos and Greeks." There is a vague report that in Afghanistan grows a bush which at night from a distance appears on fire. Baron Huge says that he was told that the Auk River, when swollen with rain, brings down from Thibet pieces of timber which "shine in the dark as long as they continue moist." The root of a grass in the Himalayas is said occasionally to be luminous at night during the rainy season. An inflammable atmosphere is generated about the European Dittany on a calm, still evening, due to the evaporation of a volatile oil. "If a candle be brought near it, this plant is enveloped by a transient flame, without sustaining injury." The tuberose is said, on doubtful authority, to have been observed of a sultry evening, after thunder, to dart small sparks in great abundance from such of its flowers as were fading.

Commercial Statistics.

The trade of the Ohio River, from Pittsburgh to Cairo, amounts to the fabulous sum of $716,000,000 per annum, of which Cincinnatti claims $312,000,000 Pitsburgh $150,000,000; Wheeling $30,-000,000. The imports and exports of Cincinnatti combined reach $505,000,000. She has $80,000,000 invested in manufactures; works up $66,000,000 raw material into $127,000,000, thus adding $61,-000,000, or nearly doubling the raw material. The population of 218,000 shows an increase in ten years of 36 per cent. The whole value of the property is estimated at $300,000,000, or about one-seventh of the national debt. At the same rate New York should be worth $1,500,000,000. The entire wealth of the United States is estimated at $20,000,-000,000. If any of our readers are anxious to spend a part of the eternity before them in counting this little sum, we can tell them that it will require but 1370 years, counting 60 per minute and twelve hours each day.

WASTE PAPER.—Never throw away old paper. If you have no wish to sell it use it in the house. Some housekeepers prefer it to cloth for cleaning many articles of furniture. For instance, a volume written by a lady who prided herself on her experience and tact, says: "After a stove has been blacked, it can be kept looking very well for a long time by rubbing it with paper every morning. Rubbing with paper is a much nicer way of keeping the outside of a tea kettle, coffee-pot and tea-pot bright and clean, than the old way of washing them in suds. Rubbing with paper is also the best way of polishing knives and tinware and spoons; they shine like new silver. For polishing mirrors, windows, lamp-chimneys, etc., paper is better than dry cloth. Preserves and pickles keep much better if brown paper instead of cloth, is tied over the jar. Canned fruit is not so apt to mould if a piece of writing paper, cut to fit the can, is laid directly on the fruit. Paper is much better to put under a carpet than straw. It is warmer, thinner, and makes less noise when one walks over it.

TREATING.—A party of gentlemen in a liquor saloon disputing whether the American system of not treating was preferable couldn't settle the matter by talking, and so they went to work, testing the matter by practice. First each man took a drink by himself. After that each single friend returned the compliment. And finally each man in the party—there were six of them—asked all the rest to drink. When all that was accomplished, not a soul in the room could tell where the discussion originated, or what it was about.

Mr. Parsons, in his lecture on Paris, tells about a young daughter of the keeper of the Morgue, who is in the habit of entering the room where the dead are lying on the marble-slabs, in the middle of the night, and passing her hand over the clammy faces to see if the jets of cold water, which are kept playing upon the bodies, were falling as they ought.

A Strange Tale.

The following adventure happened in Bath, England, many years ago, and the lady who narrated it to the writer, was, in those days, a young girl staying in the house. It was in the palmy days of Bath, when that now fallen city rivalled London in brilliancy and dissipation; and when all the rich, the gay, and the high-born of England congregated there in the season, and graced the balls and assemblies. Mrs. R——, once the belle of the court of George III., but at this period gradually retiring from general society, possessed one of the largest of the old houses, and gave in it entertainments, which were the most popular of the day. She was celebrated for three things (once for four, but the fourth—her beauty—was of the days gone by): these things were her fascination, her benevolence, and—a set of the most matchless and perfect amethysts. Her house contained tapestried chambers. The walls of the one in which she slept was hung around with designs from heathen mythology, and the finest piece in the room was that which hung over her dressing table. It represented Phœbus driving the chariot of the sun. The figures and horses being life-size, it filled up the space between the two windows, and the horses were concealed behind the old-fashioned Venetian looking-glass, while Phœbus himself, six feet high, looked down by day and by night on his mistress at her toilet.

One evening Mrs. R—— had an unusually large party at home. She wore all her amethysts. On retiring to her room, about four o'clock in the morning, she took off her jewels, laid them on the table, and dismissed her weary maid, intending to put them away herself, but before doing so knelt down, as usual, to say her prayers. While engaged in her devotions, it was a habit with her to look upward, and the face of Phœbus was generally her point of sight, as it were, and the object on which her eyes most easily rested. On this particular night, as usual, she raised her eyes to Phœbus. What does she see? Has Pygmalion been at work? Has he filled those dull silk eyes with vital fire? Or is she dreaming? No. Possessed naturally of wonderful courage and calmness, she continued to move her lips as if in silent prayer, and never once withdrew her gaze; and still the eyes looked down upon hers. The light of her candles shone distinctly on living orbs, and her good keen sight enabled her, after a cleverly-managed scrutiny, to see that the tapestry eyes of Poobus had been cut out, and that, with her door locked, and every servant in bed in their distant apartments, and all her jewels spread out before her, she was not alone in the room. She concluded her prayers with her face sunk in her hands. We can well imagine what those prayers must have been. She knew there was some one behind the tapestry; she knew that bells and screams were equally useless; and she laid down in her bed as usual and waited the issue, her only omission being that she did not put away her jewels. "They may save my life," she said to herself, and she closed her eyes. The clock struck five before a sound was heard, and then the moment arrived. She heard a rustle, a descent from behind the tapestry, and a man stood at her dressing-table. He took off his coat, and one by one he secured the jewels beneath his waistcoat. What would be his next move? Would it be to the bedside or to the window? He turned and approached her bedside; but by that time she had seen enough, and again closed her eyes and resigned herself to the Providence whose protection she had been craving.

The man was her own coachman. Apparently satisfied by a brief glance under his dark lantern that he had not disturbed her, he quietly unlocked the door and left her. For two hours—they must have seemed two days—she allowed the house to remain unalarmed, her only movement having been to relock the door which her living Phœbus had left ajar. At seven in the morning she rang the bell, and ordered the carriage round just after breakfast. All this was according to her usual habits. On the box was the man who had cost her a night's rest and most probably all her jewels. However, she drove off; she went straight to the house of a magistrate.

"Seize my coachman!" said she; secure him and search him. I have been robbed, and I hardly think he has had time to disencumber himself of the jewels he has taken from me."

She was obeyed, and she was right. The amethysts were still about him, and he gave himself up without a struggle.

Fireproof Buildings.

Scarcely any modern structures merit the epithet of "fireproof." It has been said on good authority that in the city of London only one building—the New Record Office—really deserves to be called so. This is built of iron and stone, and has no room larger than seventeen by twenty-five, and seventeen feet high. *None of the rooms open into others,* but a vaulted passage, by means of iron doors, and if the documents in one appartment were to take fire, they would burn out with as little effect on the rest of the edifice as if they were coals in a grate. Of course, buildings intended for trade cannot often be constructed in this way, but the system might be in more general use than it is. The French practice in buildings is a good one. Instead of using flimsy laths for thin partitions, they employ stout pieces of oak, as thick as garden palings. These they nail firmly on each side of the framing of the partition, and fill the space between with rubble and plaster of Paris. They coat the whole with the plaster. The floors are managed in the same way, as well as the underside of the stairs. Houses are thus rendered almost as near "fireproof" as if built of stone throughout. In Nottingham, England, where they have gypsum in the neighborhood, as in Paris, they form their floors and partitions in the same solid manner; consequently a building is rarely burnt down in that populous manufacturing town.

A BATTLE FLAG.—It will be remembered that the Germans lost one flag in the late war, and that Menotti Garibaldi took pains to inform his antagonist that it was not taken in battle, but found on the field covered with the bodies of its guards. The Emperor William has presented new colors to the battalion, on the ground that the loss "was one of those lamentable events which are the result of untoward circumstances, and for which no one can be held responsible. The flag was neither taken by a victorious enemy, nor abandoned by a discouraged troop of soldiers; its position on the battlefield, amid the corpses of its brave defenders, bears honorable testimony to the character of the men before whom it was borne until the approach of night hid it from the eyes of its guardians.

WORKMEN WANTED.—The Chicago papers editorially announce that 500 to 600 additional brick and stone masons can find employment in Chicago through the Winter at from four to five dollars a day, and that 2,000 carpenters can find employment through the Winter at high wages. In March there will be employment for twice this number in both trades; also, workers in wood and iron, plumbers, gas-fitters, and all kinds of metal workers will be wanted.

Gentlemen's Fall Fashions.

Striped suits complete in dark neat patterns is the leading style for morning wear. Coat a double-breasted reefing jacket, buttoning three buttons, medium bold lapels, shaped easy to figure, and one inch longer than last season. Waistcoat, single-breasted Newmarket, buttoned one or two buttons at option, well cut away in front, long in the waist, short skirt, good-sized flaps on the hips, edges double-stitched, and striped buttons to match the goods. Waistcoat double-breasted English meltons, in black, blue and Oxford, are taking the place somewhat of the diagonals so long worn, and there are some new styles of the basket, honeycomb and matted weaves in black and blue. Diagonals, however, are still fashionable, and some very pretty new patterns are introduced.

The Prince of Wales frock is the coat most favored of these goods; cut medium length in the waist and rather longer in the skirt than formerly, to button three buttons; lapels faced grenadine, barathea silk, or bound with ducape or ribbon binding; side edges on the skirts, and fancy silk twist buttons. Waistcoat, double-breasted, lapels sewn on, binding and buttons to match the coat.

Stripes are the prevailing style for trousers, quiet patterns in dark colors being preferred. Some very handsome goods with silk mixed stripes of rich coloring are among the best of the season. Trousers are worn wider in the legs, still maintaining the full wide bottom, and having a *straight* appearance. Fancy Berlin waistcoats in original patterns are among the novelties of the season, and are becoming very fashionable, cut double-breasted, bound with fancy ducape binding and silk twist buttons.

Home, Wife, and Saturday Night.

Happy is the man who has a little home and a little angel in it, of a Saturday night. A house, no matter how little, provided it will hold two or so—no matter how humbly furnished, provided there is hope in it; let the winds blow—close the curtains. What if they are plain calico, without border, tassel, or any such thing? Let the rain come down, heap up the fire. No matter if you haven't a candle to bless yourself with, for what a beautiful light glowing coal makes, rendering cloudless, shedding a sunset through the room; just light enough to talk by, not loud, as in the highways; nor rapid, as in the hurrying world, but softly, slowly, whisperingly, with pauses between, for the storm without and the thoughts within to fill up with. Then wheel the sofa around by the fire; no matter if the sofa is a settee, uncushioned at that, if so be it is just long enough for two and a half in it. How sweetly the music of silver bells from the time to come falls on the listening heart then. How mourn fully swell the chimes of "the days that are no more." Under such circumstances, and at such a time, one can get at least sixty-nine and a half miles nearer "kingdom come," than any other point in this world laid down in "Malte Brun." May be you may smile at this picture; but there is a secret between us, viz.: it is a copy of a picture ruddely done, but true as the Pentateuch of an original in every human heart.

Leading the Jews Back to Palestine.

An ambitious project has been formed by a small knot of rabbis at Frankfort, viz., to lead the scattered children of Israel back to Palestine, and to establish a Jewish kingdom there once more. Invitations to join the project have been printed in great numbers, and are by this time circulating among the numerous members of the ancient race throughout Germany; and, if we may credit the report of newspapers friendly to Judaism, influential moneyed men in the old imperial capital—the headquarters of German Jews—have given it their substantial support. The originators endeavor to prove that the undertaking is by no means as impracticable as it at first sight seems, and remind their fellow-creedsmen that it is what they pray for—if they pray at all—three or four times every day—viz., in the "Shemoneh Esrech," in their noon and evening, and, in fact, in every prayer sanctioned by their law. Moreover, they interpret the Bible passage, "Return to me and I will return to you," as meaning literally that on the Jews returning to Jerusalem the Lord, and with Him power and prosperity, will return to them.

NEW YORK HOTEL EMPLOYEES.—The porters and chambermaids of New York hotels are Irish, but the waiters and cooks are French and Germans and must be thoroughly qualified hands. They are seldom paid less than $30 per month, while in the kitchen department the salaries are as follows: Head cook, $150 per month; second assistant, $130 per month; third assistant, $100 per month; fourth assistant, $70 per month; sculions and other heads, $30 to $60 per month. Besides this the loss from breakages of crockery, and injuries to furniture and in other ways is a large item of expense. In most hotels a large extra stock of all the articles in daily use is kept on hand to replace those that are broken or defaced, while one or two mechanics are kept constantly employed making repairs.

AN ESCAPE.—The president of one of the leading western roads, who resides a hundred miles out of Chicago, was visiting in Hartford, Ct., when the fire occurred. He started from New York on Monday evening, when in the same train he found three cars full of ruffians and burglars, bound for Chicago, who all paid their fares and behaved themselves so quietly, that the conductor could not eject them. Yet he and the president and the police knew what class of characters they were. On reaching Albany the president telegraphed General Sheridan of the fact, and requested a telegram at Cincinnati or at a point this side of Chicago. The General telegraphed that he had five thousand troops and could safely protect all inhabitants and property. This telegram was read aloud in the train, and most of the rowdies got off before reaching Chicago.

REPUTED CURE FOR SNAKE BITES.—Mr. Hetiodoro Ruiz, of Opin in Colombia (New Granada,) reports to his government the successful treatment of snake bites by cauterization. That country abounds in venomous snakes, and their bites are quite frequent. In all, this gentleman had treated some seventy cases. His method is to drop melted sealing-wax on all the fang-marks, and he looks upon the result as due not so much to the cauterant action of the hot wax as to the complete exclusion of the air which the adhesion of the wax secures. At first the wax was given internally as well as applied to the wound, but that part of the treatment has since been abandoned as useless.

Unprotected female (awaking old gent who is not very well)—"Oh, Mister, would you find the Captain? I'm sure we're in danger. I've been watching that man at the wheel; he keeps turning it round, first one way and then the other, and evidently doesn't know his own mind."

The rage for tortoise-shell jewelry has so increased that it is feared the day will shortly come when no more will the voice of the turtle be heard in the land.

A Narrow Escape.

A correspondent writes from Michigan: A thrilling incident and miraculous escape from death was in the case of the family of five children of Mr. William Mann, of Rock Creek. When the mother saw that they must leave their home, after fighting the fire all day, she told the children (five in number), to go to the lake and she would follow as soon as she had gathered up a few articles to take with her. They reached the lake just in time to be taken into a fishing boat, which three neighbors were about to shove off in. The mother in the mean time had gathered up what she could carry, and started for the lake, but found the road which her children had taken so full of smoke and fire and falling trees, that she took another course through the woods, coming out at some distance above where the children had. She knew not whether her pets had passed through the fiery ordeal safely or not. She naturally feared the worst, but finally heard they had been taken off by the boat.

Here commences the romantic and thrilling part of the story. There was not an oar or sweep on board; a piece of board was all they had to control the boat with. For some time the boat rode gently upon the water, all the time working a little out from shore, although they did not realize, on account of the density of the smoke, how far they were getting from shore. They presumed they could easily return at their pleasure. It soon became apparent, on account of the roughness of the lake, that they were rapidly drifting into the lake, and they made all the efforts they possible could to guide their unwieldy craft back toward the shore. Hour after hour they labored, but all was in vain. They knew that if they continued to drift, death was almost sure. All were in the greatest despair.

The oldest of the children, a girl of eleven summers, was the bravest of the lot. She held the baby almost constantly during that terrible trip. On they went, the waves frequently breaking over them—of course all were wet and cold. Night came on with Egyptian darkness. After weary and long, long hours of suffering, daybreak was joyously hailed. They were now beyond the smoke of the burning forests. They were sure they would soon hail some vessel. All day long they looked, until darkness again set in without seeing a sail. At about two o'clock in the morning of the third day out, one of Mrs. Mann's children, a boy of three summers, died from hunger and exposure; when it died it was lying in the bottom of the boat with water half over its little body. The little eleven years old girl said she wanted the men in the boat to put it on the bedding, but they would not, and she was too weak and was holding the baby, and could not do it. The children did not cry much on the last day, as all were nearly exhausted. Finally, after three days and nights, they were drifted on shore at Kincardine, Ont., where their wants were speedily attended to, and from there sent to Port Huron.

During these three days, the reader can imagine the mother's feelings. Everybody that knew of the circumstances supposed of course they had gone to the bottom of the lake. The mother came into Port Huron, and at once went to the relief rooms. After making herself known, and bewailing the fate of her children in piteous sobs and moans (she had supposed them all dead till this moment), Mrs. Fred Wells, the Secretary of the Relief Association, told her her children were here, well and apparently happy. I cannot picture the scene. "Oh! is it so? is it so?" "God bless their little hearts!" "Where are they?" "Take me to them at once!" Mrs. Wells informed her they were near by, and she would take her there at once. Another and more painful part of the story was yet to be told Mrs. Mann. How to do this was a query, all the ladies in the room dreaded to break the dreadful tidings to her. At last Mrs. Mann began to ask her how Emma was, and then the next one. Finally she asked how little Charley was? No one answered for a moment. She looked up and saw at once all was not right. "Is he dead? is he dead?" and commenced weeping as only a fond and loving mother can, for the loss of her boy.

Ladies Wearing Apparel.

A New York fashion Journal says Cloth paletots are so convenient and jaunty that they will remain in favor. They are also most reasonable in price. Among those imported from Berlin are fine cloth jackets, slashed, and in Gothic points, with velvet collar and cuffs, made in the best manner and sold for $18 or $20. Others of coarser cloth, though all wool, trimmed with fringe and velvet pipings, cost from $15 to $18.

Ponson's blue-black velvet, three-fourths of a yard wide, is the quality found most available for this season's garments. It costs from $11 to $15 a yard. The double capes of velvet are much less expensive than polonaises, are graceful and stylish-looking, with the advantage, in addition, of not cutting the velvet in small pieces. A pretty velvet Inverness, with gimp and fringe, is sold for $75; a double cape, or a sacque with cape, for $35. Ladies who have velvet basquoins, or loose sacques made two or three years ago, are modernizing them by adding a large talma, open only half-way up the back, and thus concealing that part of the velvet that has lost its lustre or become worn.

Bright and warm jackets for the house are made of flannel cloth of two or three red shades, scarlet, cherry, or crimson, braided with white worsted curled braid in Gothic patterns, and fringed or scalloped. White flannel cloth is braided with blue or scarlet, blue with white, and black with white or blue. The collar, cuffs, and breast pockets are pointed in Gothic fashion. Price $10.

The most comfortable garment for midwinter is a fur cloak. Se

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

—0—

Centre Hall, Pa., Nov, 10, '71

TERMS.—The CENTRE HALL REPORTER is published weekly at $2 per year in advance, or $2,50 when not paid in advance. Half-yearly and quarterly subscriptions at the same rate. Single copies five cents.

Advertisements $1,50 per square (10 lines) for three insertions. Advertisements for a longer period, at a reduced rate

Business cards of five lines, $5 per year.

Communications recommending persons for office, 5 cents per line. Communications of a private nature and obituary notices exceeding five lines, five cents per line. Business notices in local column 10 cents per line, for one insertion.

Notices of deaths and marriages inserted free of charge. Our friends, in all parts of the county will oblige by sending us local items of interest from their respective localities.

The figures set to the address upon each subscriber's paper indicate that the subscription is paid up to such date, and answer the same as a receipt. Persons remitting by mail, or otherwise, will understand from a change in these dates that the money has been received

The Bellefonte *Republican* seems to admire the honest independence of the REPORTER, for its out-spoken tone in opposition to dishonesty in our own party. While this is all right and proper enough on the part of our radical neighbor, yet with its commendation of our course, we think it would be very consistent on the part of the Republican, if it also followed the example of the REPORTER and pursued the same course in denouncing the vile scoundrels in the radical ranks, instead of being their apologist and defender. When did the *Republican* denounce a radical thief? It has never made mention of the Evans swindle, by which the state is robbed of $300,000. It never had a word to say against the radical Hodge defalcation amounting to a full half million. It never once alluded to the statement made officially by Grant's secretary of the treasury, that internal revenue collectors had swindled the government out of $20,000,000 dollars. It keeps its radical readers in the dark as to the manner in which the government was swindled out of $30,000,000 by a cotton speculation, that has recently been exposed. It never said a word about the great radical swindle in the New York post-office, and never a syllable about the big radical steal in the Hartford post-office. Then there are ten thousand other radical swindles just as astounding and infamous as any of those referred to above, and the Republican never denounced one of them, and tried to protect radical thieves by keeping silent and preventing an exposure. Is that honest, and is it not the opposite from the conduct shown by the REPORTER. See how the democrats of New York prosecute the Tammany thieves and refuse them admission into their state convention! When did the radical party give such a shining evidence of how it hates dishonesty? The REPORTER and the whole democratic press of the country expose and denounce the Tammany thieves, and the *Republican* never once had a word to say against a single one of the monster thieves in its party.

By such a course the democratic party will draw to its ranks all honest republicans, and drive the few dishonest Democrats into the radical camp where they can find shelter, and where they are always welcomed with open arms.

We repeat, let the Bellefonte *Republican* follow our example, and be consistent.

The President of the United States is endeavoring to find a purchaser for 240 shares of Seneca quarry stock, par value $100, which he will sell at a small premium. This stock is one of the best, if not the very best paying investments now open to the public, and the present is a chance not often offered to captalists.

This stock President Grant received as a present by the sharpers who own the Seneca stone quarry, near Washington, so that all the stones for the public buildings might be taken from the "Seneca tribe" of thieves, and the worthless quarry at once became very valuable, as hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of this stone were sold to the government, under Grants influence. The stone is of an inferior quality at that, but that don't matter, the "Senecas" "struck a flowing well."

Our worthy Chief Magistrate is very much exercised in mind at his inability to comply with the requirements of the Constitution to "guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of government," for some States will, despite all his exertions to the contrary, go Democratic. and the more he does to win them back the more stiff-necked they become. But shoddy-and-shellac patriots may sweetly sleep, assured that nothing in the power of the Federal government will be left undone by him to insure his re-election. And it is now announced that the punishment of martial law, so recently applied to South Carolina, is to be extended to Alabama, Mississippi, and probably, Texas.

Grant will take good care to have every southern state under martial law, by the time the next presidential election is held, it is such a convenient piece of tyranny and usurpation to elect himself thereby. The bayonet still rules. "Let us have peace."

The registration of voters in the District of Columbia shews 7,692 whites and 6,180 colored, aggregating 13,972. This number, however, will be largely increased when the registers open their offices for corrections and additions.

So, then, if out of the white voters 5000 are democrats, the niggers (with a few white radical scalawags) would be, and are, the controling element of the national capital, at the polls. Bah!

From a dispatch in another column of the Reporter it will be seen that the recently elected Auditor General, Dr. Stanton, republican, died a few days ago. The law provides that such vacancies be filled by appointment of the govenor, and the appointee to serve until the end of the term for which his predecessor was elected. Mr. Stanton died before his term commenced, hence had no predecessor. In our opinion a special election must be held.

A Political Forger.

New York, November 3.—Cyrus Omstead, who was nominated as an independent candidate for Assembly in the Fifth District, was arraigned at the tombs on a charge of forging his grandfather's name. He was remanded for examination.

This is the second case of a forger running for assembly in New York—it was only last week we made mention of a radical who was nominated for assembly when it was notorious that he had, in a previous session, forged the speaker's name to a bill. Now we have Mr. Omstead running for assembly, who is imprisoned on a charge of forging his grandfather's name. We are not used to these things down here in good, old, honest Pennsylvania, and we trust that having forgers run for the legislature will stop now, lest the disease also break out among some of our politicians here. Really, electing forgers to the legislature, betrays a sad and dangerous state of morals among the people who encourage such characters with their votes at the primanry elections for nomination.

The cry for honest men, in our state legislature, has reached the New York *Tribune*, and in one of its issues last week, it advises all republicans to vote for the democratic nominee, Horatio Seymour, instead of the radical nominee, who is of doubtful honesty. That's right for the *Tribune*, and all honest men will say, Amen! When such men as Seymour get to the legislature, we can expect better things than have been dealt out to us by the unprincipled scoundrels who of late years have been a curse to this and other states. Let all honest men, democrats and republicans, join in the demand for men of uprightness and integrity and support none other. The ball of honesty is in motion, let all put their shoulders to it.

The thieves are not all dead yet—some mean ones are still living. Frauds are now detected in the disposition of the Chicago relief funds. Holden who is a candidate for Mayor of Chicago, and who was at the head of one of the relief committees, it now transpired that Holden, while acting as Treasurer, secured at least $15,000 of the relief funds and considerable supplies, which he refused to give up when a requisition was made on him by the proper authorities. It is now alledged that this money is being used by Holden to secure his election as Mayor, and very damaging evidence is produced in substantiation of this charge. Among other things, Holden has caused to be sent to the regular committee a livery stable bill, amounting to two hundred and forty dollars. Payment has been refused, and the committee gives notice that no carriages were needed in the work of relief. To what purposes the benevolence of the country might have been put but for the prompt action in forcing out "bummers" may now be seen from this specimen. The public may rest assured tha tthe work of the relief is now in good hands, and this man Holden will be held to a strict accountability.

The State Senate.

The death of the Hon. George Connell, of the Third Senatorial District, Philadelphia, leaves the Senate, counting Mr. Weakly, who has no certificate of election as a member, a tie; and counting him as not a member, the Senate has one Democratic majority! In either event the Democracy is likely to have something like a fair show in the organizrtion of the Senate.

The New York *World* says of affairs in that city: 'Down with corruption!' let us have only honest men in office—are beautiful watchwords in which both the Republican and Democratic parties are perfectly agreed. But the Democrats have given some pretty tangible proofs of the faith that is in them. They have not only openly denounced in Convention those of their party who were suspected of fraud, but, on the suggestion of a Democratic Governor, a Democratic Attorney-General has delegated his powers to the first Democratic lawyer in the State, and he, on the affidavit of the Chairman of the Democratic State Convention, has already brought the offenders so closely within the arena of justice that nothing but the clearest proofs of innocence can possibly make a way of escape for the suspected parties. What have the Republicans done to prove the faith that is in them? Has Murphy, as completely branded with fraud by the Tribune as any member of the Tammany "Ring," lost his hold upon the commercial interests of this great metropolis? Has any thing been done towards hunting up the bailors of the great defaulter, Joshua Bailey—at last accounts living a life of luxurious ease in Montevideo, upon his ill-gotten theft? Have any steps been taken towards hunting up the authors of the great Republican "Cotton Ring," who, according to the Tribune's statement of October 21, robbed the government of thirty millions, just ten millions more than is charged against Tammany? Gentlemen of the Grant party, we Democrats have paid our little quota towards the furtherance of public honesty. What do you propose to do? for hitherto you have done nothing."

In Philadelphia, Radicalism, by a fraudulent election law, has defeated every effort at reform, and is now busy screening its criminals.

Freeman Clarke, formerly Comptroller of the Currency at Washington and now a Republican member of Congress, publicly stated that of the $900,000,000 collected from the people by the Federal officers only $450,000,000 had found its way into the Treasury. Here is a direct robbery of the people of $450,000,000.

President Grant's Ku-Klux proclamation has inaugurated a veritable reign of terror in South Carolina. Business in York and Chester counties is entirely suspended and a wholesale exodus of the male population is taking place.

Victor Y. Powell, clerk in the Second Auditor's office at Washington, was arrested on Tuesday charged with frauds on the government, said to amount to $100,000; and yesterday, ex-Congressman William B. Stokes, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Tennessee, was arrested on the charge of defrauding the government to the extent of $60.000.

The Condition of South Carolina

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson has published the following letter to him from a reliable source:

ROCK HILL, York District, S. C., } October 26, 1871 }

Hon. Reverdy Johonson, Baltimore, Md.:

DEAR SIR: * * * One of my brothers has been arrested and thrown into the common jail by United States soldiers without charge or accusation without form or warrant of law, without the shadow of right or justice. Before the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, profound quiet prevailed in this section of the country; men were pursuing their business avocations in the most peaceful manner, and a season of prosperity was beginning to dawn upon us; but now words are almost inadequate to describe the reign of terror that is existing among us. Bands of United States soldiers are riding the country, arresting citizens by the wholesale, tearing them from their homes in the night-time; terrifying women and children; hurrying the prisoners off to jail, and craming them into dungeons and filthy cells. These arrests are made without warrant. Men are ignorant of the offences for which they are thrown in jail. No explanation is given the prisoner as to the cause of his arrest, no hearing is allowed him. The innocent and the guilty fare alike. The fury of the Radicals is leveled against the best of our citizens. Old, young, gray-haired men incapable of committing outrages, mere boys innocent of crime, are arrested indiscriminately. In a time of profound peace, when farmers are engaged in gathering in their corn and cotton, we are declared to be in a state of war. We are suffering for crimes that have never been committed. We are punished for offenses of which we warred upon by the United States government, on account of a rebellion which—God save the mark—has existence only in the imaginations of President Grant and the vile politicians who have poisoned his ears with false and malicious reports. There is no rebellion; there is no hostility to the United States government; there is no resistance to lawful authority, either State or federal; the reports of collisions between armed bands of Ku Klux and Federal troops, are utterly false, base, and slanderous fabrications, uttered for a purpose. The cruelty, the inhumen barbarity of this most unrighteous war upon us, is enough to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of a Nero, and soften the heart of a Tiberius. Our women and children are the greatest sufferers by this monstrous act of wanton oppression; they are pale with affright. They are distracted with grief and anguish; those loved ones upon whom they lean for support, are torn from them, and they are left defenseless and at the mercy of brutal, lawless negroes. And all this suffering is entailed upon our people, that a few wicked politicians may continue in power and fatten from the spoils of office. Grant's proclamation, alleging that the upper districts of South Carolina are in a state of rebel lion, is the most *stupendous lie* that ever promulgated to the world—the most infamous document that ever bore an official seal. In its utter falsehood, its cool audacity, its daring assumption, its sublime mendacity and its damnable iniquity, it is without precedent or parallel in history. There is no document on record comparable to it. The cruel tyranny of the measure is only equalled by the arbitrary despotism which has been practiced upon a Poland or a Hungary, a Greece or an Iceland. And the worst of it is there is no help for us. When the President of a free country, in a time of profound peace, deliberately turns his "dogs of war" loose upon an unoffending, defenseless people, and the cold eye of the world bears in it no sympathy for us, there is no help for us under the sun, and little hope. Pardon me for trespassing upon your time, and believe me to be, with the highest sentiment of esteem and regard, your obedient servent.

The Vacancy in the Senate.

A few radical newspapers in the State, says the Morning Patriot, and notably the State Journal of this city, are making themselves extremely ridiculous by their denunciation of Speaker Brodhead because he does not issue a warrant for an election to fill the vacancy in the senate caused by the death of the Hon. George Connell. We have already exposed the folly of the Journal by showing that the speaker of the senate can have no official knowledge of the election of Mr. Connell until the returns be presented to him by the secretary of the Commonwealth on the opening of the session of the legislature. The Speaker cannot violate the law to accommodate a few petulant partisans. As well might the State Journal insist that Secretary Jordan lay the returns before Speaker Brodhead now, instead of following the course prescribed by the statute. We suggest that the editor call on the secretary and ask him to present the returns of the Fourth district to the Speaker, with Health Officer Addick's notification of Mr. Connell's death. It is time that there should be an end of this babble of the State Journal. If it has any readers who give heed to its wanton partisan denunciations of Mr. Brodhead because he cannot disobey the law, they deserve commiseration.

The Philadephia Post, perceiving the difficulty of the situation, and acknowledging the danger of adopting any course which has not the fullest authority of law, suggests that Governor Geary convene the legislature in extra session in order that the speaker of the senate may have official notification of the election and death of Mr. Connell, and may issue his warrant for an election to fill the vacancy. But here unfortunately a new obstacle is to be encountered. The law enjoins expressly that it shall be duty of the secretrry of the commonwealth on the first Tuesday of January of every year, as soon as the senate shall convene, to present all returns of the election of senators for that year to the speaker of the senate. Now suppose Governor Geary should adopt the plan of the Post, and convene the legislature in extra session before the first Tuesday in January, who would assemble? Why the old senators. For by express statute the secretary of the commonwealth cannot bring in the returns before the first Tuesday in January. He could not present in extra session the returns of the senators elect, for the law prescribes the time for the performance of that duty. If an election be held prior to that date it can only be to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Connell, viz: the term that will expire on the first Tuesday of January 1872. The Post thus perceives that it comes out of the same hole it went in at.

The Lancaster Intelligencer, shows up the transparent hypocricy of these radicals, in this matter, by the following offset:

The radical journals send up a howl of affected indignation, and shed a profusion of crocodile tears at the refusal of the return judges in the Cumberland and Franklin district, to award the certificate of election to Mr. Weakley, as senator. They forget the course displayed by them in the case of Covode, by a radical congress, and are as equally unmindful of the precedents which they have set before the country, and the conduct which daily characterizes the party where they have the numerical ascendancy, or the military and political power. Take, for instance, the Texas election. Not only is the 30,000 majority of the telegraph swelled by the slower but surer mails to 40,000—and every member of congress elected democratic, and by large majorities, too—but the attempt to prevent these members elect from going to Washington and taking their seats is one of the features of the governor, who is upheld by Grant. The telegraph dispatches sent north were carefully pruned down, and the people were kept in the dark as to the real facts, which were subsequently published.

"A special from Austin says that Limestone county is declared under martial law and assessed fifty thousand dollars for bad behavior. Adjutant general Davidson takes charge of the military of Grimes. The vote of Limestone, Grimes and Bell counties will be *thrown out*, making the vote between Giddings and Clarke nearly equal. *Clarke* will receive the certificate of election. State senator Mills has been heard to say that "*Clarke should go to congress if there are bayonets, enough in the state to send him there!*"

Yes, Clarke must go to congress, if bayonets will effect it; but the people of Pennsylvania must be threatened with another buckshot war if Weakley is not admitted to the senate, no matter how much bribery or corruption can be proven against him.

DOOM OF POLYGAMY.

Elder Hopkins Sentenced — Affecting Address of the Judge — Warrants for Brigham Young and Son, Charged with Abetting in Murder.

Salt Lake, October 28.—Chief Justice M'Kean this morning

PASSED SENTENCE UPON THOS. HAWKINS, the polygamist, as follows:

Thomas Hawkins I am sorry for you, very sorry. You may not think so now, but I shall try and make you think so, by the mercy which I shall show. You came from England to this country with the wife of your youth. For many years you were a kind husband, a kind father. At length, however, the evil spirit of polygamy tempted you and possessed you. Then happiness departed from your household and now, by the complaint of your faithful wife and the verdict of a law abiding jury, you stand at this bar a convicted criminal. The laws give me a large discretion in passing sentence upon you, or I might fine you only or imprison. I might imprison you twenty years and fine you one thousand dollars. I cannot imprison you less than five years nor fine you less than three hundred dollars. It is right that you should be fined, among other reasons, to help defray enforcing the laws, but my experience has been such that were I to fine you only, I am satisfied the fine would be paid out of other funds than yours and thus you would go free, absolutely free from all punishment; and then those men who misled you and many others, would believe that God had sent the money to pay the fine; that God had prevented the Court from sending you to prison and that by a miracle you had been rescued from the authorities of the United States. I must look to it that my judgement gives no aid and comfort to such men. I must look to it that my judgment be not to severe as to seem vindicitive and not so light as to seem to trifle with justice. This community ought to begin to learn that God does not interpose to rescue criminals from the consequence of their crimes, but on the contrary that He so orders the affairs of His universe that, sooner or later, crime stands face to face with justice; and, just as the Master, I will say here and now that whenever your good behavior and the public good shall justify me in doing so, I will gladly recommend that you be pardoned.

The judgment of the Court is that you be fined $500, and that you be imprisoned at hard labor for the term of three years.

Contrary to all expectation, there was little or no excitement in the Court room. The attendance was large, but generally all maintained a proper decorum. The United States Marshals and their deputies were fully prepared for any emergency.

Notice of appeal to the Supreme Court was given by the prisoners counsel.

BRIGHAM YOUNG AND SON IN THE ROLE OF MURDERERS.

Warrants are out for the arrest of Brigham Young and his son, J. A. Young, on a charge of murder, in having ordered the killing of Richard Yates. The indictment on these murder cases is understood to be rounded on the testimony of Bill Hickman, who was once what is termed by the Gentiles a Danite, or a secret agent of the Mormon authorities. Yates visited the Mormon camp during the rebellion of '57, ostensibly to sell powder. The Mormons regarded him as a spy, and some weeks after arrested him, and placed him in the custody of Hickman, to be taken to Salt Lake. D. Wells then commanded the Mormon troops, and Hosea Stout was Judge Advocate. On the way to Salt Lake he killed Yates, as he says, by an order from Bigham Young and Joseph A., and at the instigation of Wells and Stout. Hickman is also confined now at Camp Douglass. He went with the officers to Echo Canon, and after pointing out the spot where he had buried Yates was arrested in disinterring the remains.

TWO OTHER MORMON DIGNITARIES ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

Daniel H. Wells, mayor of the city, and Hosea A. Stout, formerly Attorney General of the Territory, W. Belden Kimbal and Hobart, or Harty Canon, were arrested upon an indictment of the grand jury charging them with murder. Tom Fitch made application to admit to bail, which will be heard on Monday. The prisoners were placed in a carriage and conveyed to Camp Douglass. A slight excitement prevailed at the Marshal's office while the accused were there waiting for a conveyance to the Camp, some policemen saying they should not go to prison if they did not wish to go; and one or two women calling out to take them if they dared. They would fight them with a vengeance. The officers, however, were firm, and nothing occurred. The alleged crime consists in the killing of Richard Yates, and a man named Buck, several years ago.

AN APOSTLE ESCAPES.

A warrant was out for the arrest of Orsen Heid, one of the Twelve Apostles, on some charge, but he eluded the deputies who were sent to arrest him. He was pursued to the Southern territory.

Pursuit of Brigham Young.

Salt Lake City, Nov. 1.—To-day everything is pacific, and there is not the least probability in this city of any outbreak or difficulty. The Mormons all disclaim any intention of resisting the law or opposing the United States officers in the performance of their duty. Judge M'Kean's course in admitting Mayor Wells to bail is allowed in all quarter- to be eminently wise and proper. No fault is found for refusing bail for Stout and Kimball, although it is not considered that the probability of their guilt is greater than that of Major Wells.

It is understood that Marshal Patrick is preparing an expedition to follow and arrest Brigham Young. Young is said to be still moving southward, having with him eleven wagons and one hundred armed men mounted.

The appoinment of George S. Bates United States Prosecuting Attorney for Utah is approved by both the Mormon and Gentile prers. Business is dull and money is unusually scarce. The weather is delightful.

Piegan Phil Not Appreciated.

The Radical Governor of Illinois Orders his Indictment by a Grand Jury as an accessory to the Murder of Col. Grosvenor.

Chicago, November 1.—General John M. Palmer, Governor of the State of Illinois, issued orders to Attorney-General Bushnell directing him to procure an indictment, before a Grand Jury of Lieutenant-General Phil Sheridan. A few days ago an incompetent major, despite the protestations of a board of police, attempted to place the city under control of the military authorities. Then followed the murder of Colonel Grosvenor, the prosecuting attorney, by a university student named Treat, who showed at the coroner's inqnest that he was only acting under orders from his captain, an ex-Confederate officer named Colston. This homeguard captain in turn showed he had received his orders from Colonel Frank Sherman, who had in turn got them from General Sheridan. The assassination of Grosvenor aroused the indignation of the public, and an appeal was made to the Governor for protection. Governor Palmer at once interfered, and Mayor Mason requested the military to vacate. His Excellency waf not yet satisfied, however, and he began an examination into the details of Col. Grosvenor's death. It would seem as though he was firmly convinced that General Sheridan and others should be severely dealt with, as he has directed the Attorney-General to procure an indictment before a Grand Jury of General Sheridan, Colonel Frank Sherman, and all others engaged in unlawful proceedings, including the killing of Colonel Grosvenor during the military usurpation of Chicago. It is understood that General Bushnell has held a consultation with States Attorney Reed, who will at once bring matters before the Grand Jury of this county.

The Tyrants' Rule.

The news from South Carolina grows worse and worse. Since the previous accounts were received the bayonet arrests have continued with unabated ferocity. Many old and decrepid men have been marched tottering off to jail at Yorkville, between files of soldiers and thrust into the six-by-ten cells. The jail is as yet unfinished. It is a three story building, the upper story only being fitted up with gratings to the windows. Into this story are crowded at this time nearly one hundred victims of this Grant renomination war. Among the arrested parties are several negroes wey voted the Democratic ticket last fall Thos are held in confinement without accusation of any kind being made known to them. As there were perhaps about fifty such all told who thus voted, the significance of the arrest of these cannot be mistaken. It is intended to intimidate the colored people and prevent hereafter all defection from the ranks of the blacks. Akerman's troops are performing prodigies of valor. In one section, west of Yorkville, there are not a dozen white men left in a neighborhood of over two square miles. Akerman's troops advanced with much coolness and steadiness at this point, and captured one old man about sixty-five and two boys. The detachments a-e flying in squads all over the country, all the arrests are made without warrants and no examination are afforded. But as this is a free country no one can feel at liberty to complain.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Correspondents will observe brevity, avoid personalities and slang phrases. We are not to be held as endorsing the opinions of correspondents, but favor free discussion.—ED.)

From Missouri.

MARRYVILLE, MO., Oct. 16, 1871.

EDITOR REPORTER:—As I have never once in all my letters to your paper alluded to politics, I think I can venture at least in giving my opinion without meriting your disapprobation. I will begin with the late elections, which, so far, have nearly all resulted in victory for the radicals, not because it is the popular sentiment of the people, but through fraud, perjury, and the use of the power which they control. Never since the formation of this government has the ballot box been more tampered with, or the people's rights more jeopardized than since the inauguration of this radical rule, and it is daily becoming more corrupt; never in the history of our government has there been such a system of wholesale stealing and robbing as now pervades every position of public trust. When the campaign of '68 opened, the radicals promised the people that if they would elect Grant we would have good times and the affairs of the government would be administered in an economical manner and a general reform would take place. Now then, I ask any honest, intelligent and unprejudiced voter, have they redeemed their pledge by which they induced the people into voting for Grant? The question answers itself: they have not; when were times harder or money more close than since Grant's administration? One thing Grant has done which his radical friends never promised the people; that is in appointing all his relations to office, from father down to seventh cousin, much to the chagrin and dissatisfaction of his political friends; a few of his appointments were made through force of obligation. For instance collector Murphy, of New York, the cottage at Long Brach was the instrument used to secure the appointment. This, I presume, is where love in a cottage originated from. In a word Grant's administration has proved an entire failure and it is quite evident that the radical party again intend placing him in nomination, regardless of the protests of the liberal wing of the republican party. Almost every radical state convention that has been held has declared in favor of Grant, and should he receive the nomination, his election must be conceded unless the liberal vote can be secured against him; if this can be accomplished, then his defeat is inevitable. But how to bring this about is the perplexing question, one which I will not assume to answer, more than to give a few ideas which suggest themselves to my mind, and to use an illustration, I will call you to the gubernatorial contest in Missouri last fall; here we find the radical and liberal element arrayed against each other; both have held conventions and nominated tickets; the democrats remaining inactive in the meanwhile, but no sooner are the nominations made than the democratic party rally to the support of the liberal wing and a triumphant victory is gained of the radical party; now then if it is decreed that the democratic party cannot elect a president, may it not be possible to at least break this radical rule which has fastened itself upon our country like a vulture on its prey? Now I think the most wise and judicious course for the democratic party to pursue would be, not to call a national convention to select a standard bearer, but to let the liberal republican party make a nomination and then let the democratic party rally to his support. This will insure success, not only for president, but also in the halls of congress where honest legislation is most needed. But as my letter has already occupied too much space, I must make it short. Ever yours in a true spirit of democracy. E. G.

For the Reporter.

IX Resolution.

"We recognise the binding obligation of all the provisions of the constitution of the United States as they now exist, and we deprecate the discussion of issues which have been settled in the manner, and by the authority, constitutionally appointed."

This is the resolution in the Democratic Platform adopted by the Harrisburg Convention in May, against which so many good meaning but non-progressive Democrats rail. It is the ill-treated New Departure.

WHAT DOES IT CONTAIN?

Two essential things: Our recognition of the constitution in its present form, and, secondly, a departure from *"dead issues"*.

Of the first essential, I affirm that the party has only done what the necessities of the times imperatively required. Whether the amendments to the constitution were made in strict accord with the organic law, whether for example, the regulation of suffrage ought to be left to the people of the respective states, may be a proper question for the court, sitting on the constitutionality of Congress, but the binding force of the *whole* constitution upon the Democratic party is at least, true *defacto* if not, *dejure*. The party recognise the *fact*, negro voting and citizen-ship, while the right of congress to regulate suffrage is a question in dispute. Until the proper tribunal on that question decide, it it should ever deem it proper, let us, at least, uphold the constitution, the pride and boast of our party in the past.

But after all, the people in their sovereign capacity constitute the tribunal for the trial of this case Has it been before them? Directly the people never expend *en masse* their approval or disapproval of the changed constitution. But let no one underestimate the indirect endorsement of the people.

That the Republican party made these changes in the constitution during their control of the government, every citizen knows. The party did most shamefully belie the people, keeping them in ignorance of their true designs. They changed this constitution by deception. But deploring the means through which the Radicals *did* achive their ends, the change remains an accomplished fact. The people know it is a fixed result. Now, then, I would like to ask such men as are opposed to the 9th resolution, if the people of this country are really opposed to the present constitution, why do they not rise in the might of their power and drive from power, whether state, county or national, that party who brought it about. Did not the people in various elections over the Union grant them the same power, while they beheld them achiving negro suffrage? Either of two things is true: the people want equal suffrage, or are totally indifferent about it.

I think the latter is true. I believe the people have heard so much of negro, that they are heartly tired of the agitation, and willing to accept the result. But another point.

A few restless men claim that the New Departure, or this resolution, is cause of our defeat. No, Mr. Meek, you forgot that honest voters became indifferent in this election. Why? Because they could see no honesty and decency in either party. The frauds of Evans and Hodge, are hardly as heavy as those of Tammany.

The people care little for doctrine now, when both parties represented by corrupt politicians, are stealing away their moneys.

It is high time we take a departure from "dead issues"—issues about which the people are thoroughly disgusted—issues which they practically endorse, and rise against professional politicians, who, under the mantle of party principles, plunder the nation of her treasures.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Small Pox in Philadelphia.

Fourteen Deaths a day.

Philadelphia, November 4.—The Board of Health reports an average of fourteen deaths per day from small pox, during the the week—a slight increase over the week previous

Fred. Douglas for Assembly in New York.

Rochester, November 4.—Fred Douglass was unanimously nominated, this evening, at the Republican Convention, for Assembly.

Still Another Radical Thief.

Savannah, Ga., November 4.—Collector Robb, has returned, and is in charge of the Custom House. A bill has been found in the United States Court against him for Embezzlement and aiding in conspiracy to defraud the Government. He has given bail for his appearance at trial.

SHERIFF SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, levari facias venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the court-house in Bellefonte, on Thursday the 23rd day of November, 1871, as follows, to wit:

The following real estate of defendant, situate in Potter township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, to wit: Bounded on north by lands of Fredericks, east by land of H. Foust, et. al., south by land of William Mayes and on the west by land late of George Foust, dec'd, containing one hundred and twelve acres, more or less, thereon erected a dwelling house, barn and saw mill.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Stephen Garraty.

ALSO:

All the right title and interest of the defendant in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in Slabtown, Rush township Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north-east by Calhoun street, on the south-east by Grant street, on the south-west by Sherman street and on the north-west by lot of —— Starr, being lot No. 7 in the plot of said village, thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benjamin S. Crain.

ALSO:

All the right title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in Rush township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north east by land of Morgan, Hale & Co., south by lot of Jerry Reirdan and on the west by land of Morgan, Hale & Co., containing one half acre, more or less, thereon erected a two story plank frame dwelling house and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Donahoe.

ALSO:

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Miles township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by land of Thomas Wolf and John Sholl, east by land of H. W. Wolf and John Sholl, south by land of J. E. Reish and Jonathan Auman and on the west by land of Peter Auman, containing forty two acres, more or less, thereon erected a dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings, (and orchard) and having about twenty five acres cleared.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Wolf, executor of &c.

ALSO:

The undivided one fourth interest of all that certain messuage and lot of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, beginning at a post in public road leading from Bellefonte to Roopsburg, thence south 33 degrees east 18 2-10 perches to post, thence south 58 degrees west 28 9-10 perches to post, in said road, thence along said road north 9¼ degrees east 10 8-10 perches, thence along said road north 35¼ degrees east 26 5-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing two acres be the same more or less, having thereon erected a planing mill, dry house and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William H. Smith.

ALSO:

All the undivided half interest in all that certain Tannery property and messuage or piece of land situate in Millheim, Centre county, Pennsylvania, beginning at corner near Elk creek and corner of John Yerker's lands south 41¾ degrees west 11 8-8 perches to corner, thence along an alley north 88 degrees west 17 3-10 perches to corner, thence partly in road leading from Millheim to Penns creek north 15 degrees west 5 perches to corner in said road thence north 5 degrees west 8 perches to corner, thence along Rebecca Finkle's millrace south 88 degrees east 19 8-10 perches to corner of said John Yerker's land, thence along same south 5 degrees east 12¾ perches to place of beginning, containing one acre and eighty seven perches net. Thereon erected a large brick house, bank barn, tannery, bark house and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George M. Swartz and Martha G. Swartz.

ALSO:

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land, situate in the township of Ferguson, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at a white oak corner on land of Samuel M'Williams, thence north 36 degrees west 136 perches to white oak, thence south 35 degrees west 102¾ perches to stone thence south 40 degrees east 141 perches to stone, thence north 49¾ degrees east 32½ perches to a stone, thence south 36 degrees east 55 3-10 perches to a stone, thence north 44 degrees east 90 perches to the place of beginning containing ninety acres and allowance, be the same more or less, together with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Julian D. Williams and Robt. L. Williams.

ALSO:

A two storied frame building, twenty five feet front and sixteen feet deep situate of a certain lot of ground in Boggs township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by a lot of James Aston, on the south by a lot of Lewis Fulton and on the west by land of Joseph Green, and on the east by the railroad, fifty feet in width on railroad and running back one hundred and sixty feet.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Kellerman.

ALSO:

The real estate of the Bellefonte Glass Manufacturing Company, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post on land of M. Mackall and Wm. A. Thomas, dec'd, thence south 24½ degrees east to a post on —— road, thence by said road north 62½ degrees east 72 feet to a post, thence north 25½ degrees east 330 feet to a post, thence north 24½ degrees, west 134 feet to a post, thence north 65½ degrees east 130½ feet to a post, thence north 32½ degrees east 59 feet to a post, thence north 64 2-10 degrees west 86 feet, thence south 24½ degrees east 60 feet, thence south 65½ degrees west 119 feet to a post, thence north 24½ degrees west 83 feet to a post, thence by lands of said Thomas & Martha Mackall, south to place of beginning thereon erected a Glass Factory with the necessary outbuildings, including four dwelling houses and a boarding house, with a branch of rail-road running through or under a part of said factory.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of The Bellefonte Glass Manufacturing Company.

ALSO:

All that two storied frame building with two one storied frame back buildings, the main building being 64 feet, 5 inches in front, by 30 feet, 5 inches in depth, and the back buildings each 21 feet, 3 inches in width by 15 feet, 4 inches in depth, and so much of the ground covered by said buildings as may be necessary for the ordinary and useful purposes of the same. The said building is located on a lot of ground, part of a tract of land situate in the borough of Bellefonte, purchased by the said Glass Manufacturing Company, from the trustees of William A. Thomas, dec'd. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Bellefonte Glass Manufacturing Co.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock of said day.

D. W. WOODRING, Sh'ff.

Sh'ff's Office, Bellefonte Oct. 31, '71.

COURT PROCLAMAION.—

Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and Honorable John Hosterman and the Honorable William Allison, Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 28th day of Octb'r A. D., 1871, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of November next, being the 27th day of Nov. 1871, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justice of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Centre county be there and to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 28th day of Oct. in the year or our Lord, 1871 and in the ninety-fourth year of the Independence of the United States.

D. W. WOODRING, *Sheriff.*

Pennsylvania—Official Vote.

Below we give the official vote in Pennsylvania on the 10th inst., as filed in the office of the Secretary of commonwealth:

	McCandless.	Stanton.
Adams	3035	2491
Allegheny	11134	14796
Armstrong	3144	3516
Beaver	2525	2991
Bedford	2632	2819
Berks	11137	5506
Blair	2833	3582
Bradford	3067	5737
Bucks	6943	6302
Butler	2885	3009
Cambria	3029	2294
Cameron	339	389
Carbon	2166	1935
Centre	3470	2978
Chester	4053	7908
Clarion	2511	1445
Clearfield	2744	1441
Clinton	2139	1616
Columbia	3282	1506
Crawford	4213	5172
Cumberland	4308	3001
Dauphin	4134	5388
Deleware	2130	3737
Elk	907	598
Erie	2990	4284
Fayette	3864	2521
Forrest	401	4406
Franklin	1114	777
Fulton	218	254
Greene	2854	1376
Huntingdon	2289	3140
Indiana	2169	4948
Jefferson	1785	1966
Juniata	1647	1294
Lancaster	6945	10740
Lawrence	1288	2432
Lebanon	2286	3696
Lehigh	5978	4429
Luzerne	10531	9106
Lycoming	4001	3586
McKean	751	905
Mercer	3225	4041
Miffin	1706	1716
Monroe	2093	735
Montgomery	7815	6591
Montour	1366	1025
Northampton	6102	3248
Northumberland	3706	4694
Perry	2497	2478

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRIDAY, NOV. 10, 1871.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LOCAL NEWS.—Our friends will oblige us by sending in any items of local interest, including deaths, marriages, &c., as such are eagarly read by your friends in the west, many of whom get the Reporter. We would esteem its favor if our kind patrons would occasionally mail a copy of the Reporter to relatives and acquaintances who formerly lived in Centre county and removed to other parts, which would induce many to become subscribers.

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.—The circulation of the REPORTER, on this side of the county, is now greater than that of any two papers in the county, hence business men who wish to reach the Pennsvalley trade, will advance their own interests, by advertising in the REPORTER. Our subscrirtion list is open to the inspection of all who wish to advertise.

GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PEN.—Something new and novel. Be sure and read the advertisement in our paper headed "Greatest Invention of the Age." We believe the Golden Fountain Pen is unsurpassed. A good pen is a necessity to every man, woman and child. Agents, here is a chance to make money in introducing a good and saleable article. jan 27 y.

PRICES REDUCED.

at D. WALTER & Son's Carriage Manufactory, Milroy, Pa. may5.6m.

TAX NOTICE.—In accordance with an act of Assambly, notice is hereby given to the citizens of Potter, from whom taxes for school purposes for the present year are due, that on all such taxes put in the undersigned Treasurer, at his residence on or before 15th of November next there will be a deduction of five per centum. On all taxes paid within one month after said date no deduction will be made, and that upon all school taxes remaining unpaid after December 15th next there will be an addition of five per centum. By order of the Board.

FRED. KURTZ,
aug25.3m Treasurer.

Have you ever tried NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE? You will be delighted with it. Clean, safe, and efficient. It is driving all the poisonous compounds out of the market. It is as clear as crystal. See advertisement.

For the Reporter.

DEDICATION.—Divine Providence permitting the newly erected church of the Ev. Association at Curtin's Iron Works, Bald Eagle Valley, will be dedicated to the services of the Triune God, on Saturday morning at 10 o' clock, Nov. 12th. The public are invited to attend.

REV. S. D. BENNINGTON.

John G. Rider, of Gatesburg, Centre County, went to Philadelphia the other day to get an occulist to remove a diseased eye. He was chloroformed and the well eye cut by mistake, and thus he returned to his home in midnight darkness and sorrow.

The above item we find in an exchange, it is pretty severe for Rider, if true.

The farm of Peter Durst, dec'd, 260 acres, at Earlsytown, was knocked off on last Thursday, 2nd inst., at public sale, to Daniel Durst, at $106 per acre.

Mr. D. M. Henny, of Potters Mills, raised 60 husbels of potatoes from 1 bushel of seed. This is a big yield, for a publican, and we can not account for it otherwise than because Mr. Henny is a regular subscriber to the Reporter.

Some more democratic corn was brought to the Reporter office. Mr. James M'Cormick, front below this place, brought us a number of fine ears, as specimens of his crop, the largest of which measures 13½ inches, while upon another ear we can count 1000 grains. Mr. M'Cormick also has an ear that has the extraordinary number of 1500 grains upon it. M'Cormick is ahead thus far.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE, by appointment of the County Sunday School Association, will be held at Rock Springs, commencing with a prayer and promise meeting on Thursday afternoon, November 16th.

A good delegation from Bellefonte is engaged to attend. Other parts of the county will be represented. The hearty welcome extended by our friends at the Springs must ensure a happy meeting for all. By order of the President.

R. CRITTENDEN, Secretary.

MESSRS. GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., the celebrated and popular New York Advertising Agency, engage to advertise in gross and detail for large customers in a better and cheaper mode than they can do it themselves. This we sincerely believe they can do, because it is their sole business—*their speciality;* because they get space at lowest wholesale rates, and because of their intimate and confidential relations with publishers. If we wish to spend ten thousand dollars in general advertising over the country, notwithstanding our own experience and knowledge of advertising styles and rates, we would employ them under certain directions. We would save money, trouble, worry, and the business would be done at least as well, it not better, than we could do it ourselves.—American Manufacturers' Review and Pittsburgh Price Current.

Capt. Geo. M. Kepler has our thanks for a lot of choice grape vines. George has always been a prince, and always knows how to remember a democratic editor. Any of our readers wishing choice grape vines, suited to our climate, should send their orders to the captain, he has the best vines.

TURNIPS.—Col. Josiah Neff, of Centre Hill, sent two turnips to the Reporter office last week, of a mammoth size—the larger one weighing 5 pounds 1 oz., and the smaller one a trifle less. They are fine fellows, and hard to beat, and show what the Colonel knows about farming,—and we'll bet Horace Greeley can't beat it.

AN OWL.—Mr. John Hinebach, of Potter twp., sent an owl to our office this week, which he caught in a trap, and which is considerable of a bird, as it measues 4 feet and three inches from tip to tip. All the chickens in the country can now rejoice that one big kidnapper is gone.

RAILROAD MATTERS.—As we stated week before last, the extension and connection of the Milroy railroad with the road now building through Pennsvalley, is being earnestly agitated. The road from Milroy via Hebbise valley would reach a connection with our road, at a distance of about 12 miles, in the neighborhood of the mouth of Poe creek. Parties in Mifflin county have mapped out the country aforesaid, and proceeded to lay the same before the Penn'a R. R. Co.

The Snowshoe Company have received orders to proceed with the grading of the Bellefonte branch, according to contract, and we expect to see that work going ahead now.

Hands are at work all along the line between Beaver dam, and Linden Hall; about one mile of Mr. Solt's contract, a short distance west of Centre Hall, is graded; the road east of us, is now graded to near Old Fort, on Van Dykes division.

The following is the time for the arrival and departure of trains at Mifflinburg:

Passenger trains leave Lewisburg for Mifflinburg at 7.50 a. m. and 5.20 p. m.

Returning, leave Mifflinburg at 8.45 a. m and 6.10 p. m.

New York Election.

The advices we have of the election held in new York, on last Tuesday, are that the state has gone radical by a decisive majority, with both branches of the legislature radical. Wm. M. Tweed, Tammany Dem., is elected to the senate.

A woman named Margaret Muller, presented herself at the Polling Booth in Greenwhich street to-day. The Inspector took her vote. She went on her way rejoicing amid the cheers of the crowd.

THE LAST MISTAKE.—Grant has issued a proclamation, announcing to the people of the United States, that he made a mistake in proclaiming martial law and suspending the habeas corpus in Marion county, South Corolina, and admits in his proclamation that there are no Ku Klux there. We hardly know what to thin : of this imbecile The blunder is a great one, and a disgrace to the executive.

Death of Auditor General Elect Stanton.

New Brighton, Pa., November 5.—Colonel David Stanton auditor general elect, died at one o'clock this morning. His disease was erysipelas, which attacked the brain.

Death of General Wellington H. Ent.

Bloomsburg, Pa., November 5.—General Wellington H. Ent died this morning.

Russia.

Important Military Order—The Whole Male Population Called Into the Field.

St. Petersburg, October 27.—A general order of the War Office directs the entire re-org nization of the Imperial army, and calls into arms the whole adult male population of the country. The order creates the numerical strength of the field and landwehr forces of the Empire to the total of one million one hundred thousand when required for war purposes. The sixty-six regiments of Cossacks are not included. The order creates also further the military force of the reserve to be employed in the event of a war. The order is equivalent to the mobilization of the population of the entire nation, and makes every man in the country, capable of bearing arms, a soldier on the peace footing.

Centre County Agricultural Fair.

Premium List.

(Concluded.)

Class 13.—Manufactured Articles.

Jas. Schofield, silver mounted harness $1,00; Jas. Schofield, 1 pair coach bridles $1,00; Jas. Schofield, 2 collars Diploma; Jonathan Kramer, 2 setts horse shoes Diploma; J. Miles Green. 5 setts thimble skeins Diploma; J. Miles Green, 1 sett castings for same, Diploma; J. Miles Green, 2 travish plates, Diploma; J. Miles Green, 1 rubber irons 50; O. Underwood, 1 bunch shingles (very fine) Diploma; Joseph Baker, 1 cucumber wood pump for well or cistern $3,00; Joseph Baker, 1 heximer six tined hoe, Diploma.

Class 14.—Carriages.

S. A. M'Quston, best two horse carriage $5,00; Rynder & Lucas, best wogan $3,00 H. Lucas, best wood work of wagon, Diploma.

Class 15.—Leather, Stoves &c.

Isaac Haupt, best cook stove $1,00; Isaac Haupt, best tin ware $3,00; Irwin & Wilson, best parlor stove $1,00; Irwin & Wilson, best gas stove $1,00; Jas. L. Sommerville, best sole leather $2,00.

Class 16.—Paintings, Protographs &c.

No Competition.

Class 17.—Jewelry, Silver, &c,

Ladies Catholic Association, 1 set silver ware $3,00.

Class 18.—Sewing Machines, &c.

The Singer Sewing Machine, exhibited by Zimmerman Bro's., was awarded the first premium $3,00; the Grover & Baker, exhibited by F. P. Green, and the A. A. Howe Sewing Machines exhibited by Messrs Dilton & McKinney, were each recommended Diplomas by the Committee.

Class 19.—Diary, Honey and Hams.

Miss Rachel Struble, best roll butter $3,00; Miss Harriet J. Gray, 2d best roll butter; James Zimmerman, best hams $3,00; J. H. Barnhart, best honey $2,00; Miss S. S. Jones, best cheese $3,00; Mrs. Jacob Fishburn, best home made soap $2,00.

Class 20.—Bread and Cake.

Miss Maggie Thomas, best loaf bread $3,00; Miss Emily Jacobs, best loaf brown bread $2,00; Miss Biddy Dowling, best rusk $3,00; Miss Mary C. Eckerd, best biscuit $2,00; Miss Elmira Humes, best sponge cake $2,00; Miss M. A. McGill, best pound cake $2,00; Miss Julia Kelly, best mountain cake $2,00.

Class 21.—Preserves, Pickles, &c.

Mrs. M. K. Thompson, best canned quinces $2,00; Mrs. M. K. Thompson, best preserved pears $1,00; Mrs. H. N. McAllister, best preserved peaches $2,00; Mrs. H. N. McAllister, best canned peaches $1,00; Mrs. James A. Beaver best canned pears $2,00; Mrs. Maggie Alexander, best spiced peaches $1,00; Sarah Sweitzer, best cucumber pickles $1,00; Sarah Sweitzer, best tomato catsup $1,00 Emily Jacobs, best green tomato sauce $1,00; Emily Jacobs, best pepper sauce $1,00; Mrs. John Musser, best quince preserves $1,00; Mrs. John Musser, 2d best tomato butter $1,00; Mrs. Horkheimer, best tomato butter $1,00; Mrs John H. Morrison, best wild crab $1,00; Mrs. E. J. Osmer, best water melon jam $1,00; Mrs. J. H. Rankin, best light crab jelly $1,00; Miss Jane Harris, best cider Vinegar, $1,00; Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, best red grape wine $1,00; Mrs. Mary Husson 2d best quince jelly $1,00 Mrs. Mary Hasson, best blackberry jelly $1,00; Mrs. M. A. Sourbeck, best light grape jelly $1,00 Mrs. H. D. Yeger, best apple jelly $1,00 Mrs. H. D. Yeger, best peach jelly $1,00; Mrs. Mary Graham, best currant wine $1,00; Miss Mary Smith, best peach jam $1,00; Mrs. Harriet A. J. Gray, 2d best tomato butter 50 cents.

Class 22.—Domestic Manufactures.

Mrs Sourbeck, best quilt $3,00; Miss Mary Moore, 2d best quilt $2,00; Miss Kate Hartswick, best silk spread $2,00; Mrs. Hezekiah Hoy, best pair woolen blankets $2,00; Maggie Alexander, best white bedspread $2,00; Miss S. S. Jones, best woolen stair carpet $2,00; Mrs. Josiah Struble, best rag carpet $3,00; Hannah Chambers, best shirt $1,00; Miss Mollie Mitchell, best woolen hose $2,00; Lizzie Harris, best cotton hose $2,00; Rose Shoemaker, best hand knit gloves $2,00; Mrs. Keys, best cradle spread $2,00.

Class 23.—Ornamental Work.

Adela S. Spangler, variety of Ornamental articles $2,00; Miss Sarah Furley best embroidered night dress $2,00; Miss Sarah Jane Swann, 1 egg tree $1,00; Miss Jennie Morrison, 2d best worsted work $2,00; Miss Emily T. Robison, best Tatted color $2,00; Miss Julia L. Hale, best Rose tatting $2,00; Miss Laura C. Hale, 2d best rose tatting $1,00; Miss Rose Shoemaker, best tatted insertion $2,00; Miss Emily T. Robison, 2d best tatted insertion $1,00; Miss Maggie Lytle, best tatted edging $2,00; Mrs. Keys, best sofa cushion $2,00; Mrs. E. Thompson 2d best sofa cushion $1,00; Bridget Cooney best pin cushion $2,00; Miss Nora Thompson, 2d best pin cushion $1,00; Miss Mary Moore, best chair tidy $2,00; Miss Alice Alexander, 2d best chair tidy $1,00; Miss Rose Shoemaker, best lamp mat $2,00; Miss Lizzie E. Morrison, 2d best lamp mat $1,00 Miss Mary McLanahan, best childs knit shirt $2,00.

Class 25.—Unenumerated Articles.

H. L. Harvey, patent gate, diploma; F. GGreen, perfumery and pharmaceutical preparations, diploma; J. R. Alexander, chicken coop, diploma; John I. Rankin, books, inkstands, &c., diploma; A. Bathurst, Rustic Furniture $2,00; James Crouch, national washing machine, diploma; Miss Lizzie Martin, specimen Lycoming county marble $1,00; H. Levy, knitting machine $1,00; Irwin & Wilson, case of fine cutlery, diploma.

Class 25.—Contributors by Townships or Number of Individuals of the Township.

Michael Grove, of Benner township, best pair draft horses $10,00; Harris townships, best variety of potatoes in half bushel $2,50; Harris township, best and largest variety of Vegetables $2,50; Benner township, best peck of clover seed (H. Hvy) $2,50; Benner township, best peck of timothy seed (Joseph Tressler) $2,50.

Class 27.—Trials of Speed.

Wm. B. Savage, best trotting to harness $10,00; Amos Mullen, 2d best trotting to harness $5,00; Isaac Lose, best trotting under saddle $10,00; Dr. R. D. Tipple, 2d best under saddle $5,00.

The above list simply contains the articles to which premiums were awarded. There were a great many articles on exhibition which deserve much credit.

The premiums will be paid at any time before the first day December next, by J. D. Shugert, Treasurer, at the Centre County Bank. Premiums not called for previous to that date will be considered donated to the Society.

REGISTERS NOTICES.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs Legatees Creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphans Court of Centre county to be held at Bellefonte for allowance and confirmation on Wednesday, the 29th day of November A D 1871.

1. The account of William B. Mengle, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles rights and credits which were of John Frank, late of the township of Haines in the county of Centre dec'd.

2. The account of James W. Sankey one of the Executors of the last will and testament of John Sankey late of Centre county in the State of Pennsylvania, dec'd.

3. The account of George Jack Executor of and of William Wagner late of Harris township dec'd.

4. The account of Henry Zeigler Guardian of R. Emma Hoy, (now intermarried with J. E. Tibbins) Minor child of George Hoy, late of Marion township dec'd.

5. Guardianship account of Jacob C. Walker Guardian of Constans, Samuel Michael and Sarah Jane Minor children of John Walker late of Boggs township dec'd.

6. The Guardianship account of William Poorman Guardian of George W. Garbrick and Elizabeth A. Garbrick Minor children of Henry Garbrick late of the township of Benner dec'd.

7. The account of John C. Zimmerman Guardian of Nancy Ellen Segner and Francis Laura Segner Minor children of Simon Segner late of Centre county dec'd.

8. The administration account of Henry Keller and Robert Goheen administrators of and of James T Johnston late of Harris township dec'd.

9. The account of John P. Harris Executor in the last will and Testament of Elizabeth Carey late of the Borough of Bellefonte dec'd.

10. The account of James H. Linn and Wm. P. Wilson acting and surviving Executors of the last will and Testament of the Rev. James Linn DD late of the Borough of Bellefonte dec,d.

11. The account of William R. Hays administrator of and of Catharen Homan late of Haines township dec'd.

J. H. MORRISON,
Register.

List of Jurors.

List of Grand Jurors drawn for November Term of Court A. D. 1871, commencing 6th Monday of Nov.

Snowshoe: Geo Quick, N Bower.
Spring: Jno A Rockey, Jas Ross, Jno Barns, A Miller, N Musser, W Rogers.
Liberty: S Bechtel, J Bumgardner.
Huston: R Richard.
Potter: And Gregg, H Crawford, D L Kerr.
Haines: Jno Venada, N Williams,
Bellefonte: Jno Hoffer
Penn: S. Weiser, H Swartz.
Ferguson: H M Meek.
Worth: Jas Thompson.
Gregg: Jos Allers.
Walker: Adam Grimm.
Miles burg: S M Green.

List of petit Jurors drawn for November Term of Court A. D. 1871, commencing 4th Monday Nov.

Haines: Chas Hosterman, H A Mingle.
Liberty: J D Gardner, C Holter, D Bitner.
Benner: H L Hinck, M Bowersox, J J Williams.
Walker: A C Geary, F Eddy.
Union: Geo Black.
Howard: E Fletcher, J F Montgomery.
Curtin: J Brickly, D Bechdol.
Gregg: Wm Weaver, H. Krumrine.
Harris: Isaac Womer, S Gilliland.
Patton: A Hicks, G Rossman.
Bellefonte: M Runkle, N Beck, W P Duncan, D Hinds.
Potter: M Miller, Wm Boal, J C Boal, Jno Poorman, Geo Bottorf, M Strohm, D Rhinesmith, J C Keller.
Marion: H Yearick, Jno Hoy, jr., J C Johnston, G B Hoy.
Unionville: W H Smith.
Ferguson: P Lauch, Geo Musser, S Ellenberger.
Snowshoe: A Crissman.
Boggs: J C Curry, J Lyman, M Triell.
Benner: J M Grazier.
Spring: Wm Dale.
Miles: Joseph Bierly.

List of Petit Jurors drawn for November Term of Court commencing Monday the 4th of Dec. A. D 1871.

Bellefonte: J V Thomas, W Galbraith, E Grove, S Adams.
Penn: B Kerstetter, Wm Alexander.
Taylor: J Oppenhaver.
Ferguson: A Lample, Same Harpster.
Howard: J O Long, H Dopp, H C Holter.
Halfmoon: T Boop.
Potter: A D Rishel, Jas Sweetwood.
Philipsburg: A Montgomery, D L Way.
Patton: A Sellars, W T Thompson.
Boggs: D C Ammerson, W H Kreps.
Worth: J G Johns.
Harris: Jas Glenn.
Huston: A M F Weaver.
Huston: J S Thompson, H W Holt.
Walker: Jno Divens.
Liberty: D Carpenter.
Miles: Jonath Kramer, S K Foust.
Gregg: Geo Jamison.
Spring: Jos Miller, J D Miller.
Millenburg: D Furey.
Snowshoe: R F Huston.
Marion: S Botts.

WAR! WAR!

On High Prices.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

H. R. SMITH,
of Potters Mills.

NEW GOODS!

We would most respectfully inform his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has taken possession of Thompson's old quarters, which have been remodeled and improved, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him by calling.

NEW GOODS!

He has just received one of the largest stocks of all kinds of Merchandize ever brought to Centre county, which he intends to sell at such figures as will make it an object for all persons to purchase. Families laying in winter supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., should not fail to give him a call, as he feels confident his prices and superior quality of goods will amply satisfy all. His stock of

GROCERIES

consists of Coffees of the best quality, Teas, Sugars of all kinds, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Spices, Provisions, Flour and Feed, &c., &c. Our stock of

DRYGOODS

is large and varied, and we will just say can supply any article in that line, without enumerating.

READYMADECLOTHING

a large stock of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys' wear, which we will dispose of at a very small advance on cost.

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Notions, Fancy Goods, Carpets, Oilcloths, Wall Papers, Window Shades, &c., oct28 1y.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

A Book That Will Sell!

FIFTY YEARS IN THE MAGIC CIRCLE

BY THE RENOWNED

SIGNOR BLITZ.

This is an original, interesting, and instructive work, full of rare fun and humor being an account of the AUTHOR'S PROFESSIONAL LIFE, his wonderful tricks and feats, with laughable incidents and adventures as a Magician, Necromancer, and Ventriloquist. Illustrated with

16 Full Page Engravings,

besides the Author's Potrait on steel, and numerous small cuts.

The volume is free from any objectionable matter, being high-toned and moral in its character, and will be read with interest, both by old and young. It gives the most graphic and thrilling accounts of the effects of his wonderful feats and magical tricks, causing the most uncontrollable merriment and laughter.

Circulars, Terms, &c., with full information, sent free on application to

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, Publisher,
711 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.
oct27.6m.

Europe.

Paris, November 4. The system of military substitutes, which now prevails in the French army, is shortly to be suppressed by statute.

The Bonapartes.

The cabinet have under consideration a proposition to pass a measure interdicting the return of any member of the Bonapartist family to France, except by special authorization granted by the government. It is understood that the proposed interdict meets with the approval of the majority of the members of the cabinet.

Russia Enters the Austro-German Alliance.

Berlin, November 4.—Official information states that the recent interview between Princes Bismark and Gortschkoff, in this city, resulted in Russia becoming a party to the mutual understanding arrived at between Germany and Austria, during the recent conference at Saltzburg. At the interview between the Russian and German premiers, assurances of cordial relations between the two nations were exchanged.

A TRUE BILL.—"Brick Pomeroy says it requires more pluck for a young man to establish a printing office in a country town, where he is compelled to be editor, canvassing agent, type setter, proof reader, pressman, mailing clerk, wood and itemizer, everything in fact, in order that his paper may live, than is required in any other business. He must work hard and live poor. Business men fail and leave him to whistle for money which he cannot well do without. Subscribers all about him, who profess to be good take his paper, then die, remove to a distant town, or away without paying their debts. He is expected to work for any man of his party who may come up for office; to print handbills; to advertise notices and furnish election tickets, oftentimes for nothing. He must be first and foremost to encourage every enterprise of the place, and the last man to be paid for work done, labor performed, or influence given.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 5th, 1871, at Bellefonte, by J. P. Gephart, Esq., Mr. John R. Lemon to Miss Anna L. Grazier, both of Ferguson township, Pa.

At Boalsburg, on the 31st ult., by Rev. J. T. Williams, Rev. J. Keller Miller, of Centre Hall, to Miss. Ellen Lonaberger, of Mount Independence.

DEATHS.

At his residence at Milesburg Iron Works, in Boggs township, this county, on the 3rd inst., Mr. James R. Bathurst, in the 61st year of his age.

MILROY MARKETS.
Corrected by John M'Dowell.

White wheat 1,45.....Red wheat 1,40.....Rye 70.....Corn 70.....Oats 40.....Barley 65.....Cloverseed 5,50.....Timothyseed, 350.....Salt 2 50 per sack.....Flaxseed.....Bacon 10.....Ham 10.....Butter 20.... Eggs 20.....Plaster 9 50

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.
Corrected by Keller & Musser.

White Wheat $1 40, Red 135.....Rye.....70.....Corn 50.....Oats 40.....Barley 65 70.....Cloverseed 5,50.....Potatoes 35, Lard per pound 8.....Pork per pound 09 Butter 30.....Eggs 25.....Plaster per ton $15 Tallow 10.....Bacon 10.....Ham 20.

LAST NOTICE!—Notice is hereby given to all collectors of county and State taxes in Centre county, who have not settled up their duplicates for the years previous to 1871, to come in and settle duplicates and make payment of balances due, on or before the twenty-seventh day of November next, or said balances will be placed in the hands of an attorney, with instructions to collect the same without delay as no longer indulgence can be given; nor, after that date, will any percentages or exonerations be allwoed. By order of Commissioners,

WM. FUREY, *Clerk*

FOR SALE.

The undersigned has a tract of timberland, located between the Brush and Thick Mountains, nearly due south of Reboersburg, containing 171 acres, which he offers for sale. It is well timbered, and easy of access from Brush Valley.

For all desired information call on the undersigned.

C. H. REITER.
13oct.tf Aaronsburg, Pa.

Good News for the Ladies.

FALL OPENING OF
Bonnets, Trimmings Millinery, at
MRS. MARY E. SHOOPE'S
In Centre Hall.

Mrs. M. E. Shoope, has just returned from Philadelphia, with the LATEST FASHIONS, and a complete stock of New Bonnetts, New Hats, Elegant Trimmings, &c.,

which will be sold or made up, as usual at reasonable prices. Also, old ladies Dress Caps,

The new styles are very pretty. Ladies call and see them early, First come, first served. nov3 4t.

Farmers Read!

Kemp's New Wagon,

with a splendid assortment of goods will soon appear

At Your Doors,

loaded with a great variety of Goods, such as Plain and Fancy Cassimeres of the latest

Fall and Winter Styles,

Beaver Cloth, Tricot, Doeskin, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, waterproof Plaids, and an almost endless variety of

Flannels.

Fine, Medium and Coarse. Stocking Yarns of all kinds, Blankets, white gray, and horse Blankets.

Striped Carriage Blankets.

The most beautiful striped carriage blankets, made in the most superior order, and for sale at a reasonable figure.

CARPETS,

heavy Damask, Flowered, Ingrain and Striped, Parlor and Stair Carpets, all superior, bright fast colors.

WOOL, LARD, and SOAP taken in exchange for Goods. Goods, of every variety, always on hand at his residence.

John C. Kemp,
Centre Hill, Pa.
nov3.4t. Agent for Halfpenny's

FURNITURE!

AT REDUCED PRICES!
ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE AT THE
"MAMMOTH"
Furniture Store!
OF
THOMAS LINN,

On Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Penn'a.

I ADOPT this method of informing my friends that I have purchased the entire interest of Henry F. Harris in the above named establishment. Mr. Harris having retired from the firm,

Will Continue the Business

of Manufacturing all kinds of Furniture at his old stand on Howard St. He also makes a specialty of

Undertaking

In all its branches. The best of Coffins, a Good Hearse at all times on hand. Every funeral will be attended to by him in person. His many years of experience will recommend him as one of the

OLDEST AND BEST UNDERTAKERS

in the State. All orders

PROMPTLY FILLED.

Orders for Coffins can be left at my store on Allegheny Street.

THOMAS LINN,
Bellefonte Pa.
oct27.1y.

The first daily newspaper in Virginia was printed in 1780, and the subscription price was $60 per annum.

Another Lease by the P. R. R.

It is reported to-day that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has completed the preliminary arrangements for leasing the Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore Railroad.

Omaha bridal couples indulge in two dollars' worth of carriage ride as a wedding tour, and are happy.

The weather this week was cold and blustery.

To Advertisers.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of Advertisements should send to

Geo. P. Rowell & Co.

for a Circular, or inclose 25 cents for their One Hundred Page Pamphlet, containg Lists of 3,000 Newspapers and estimates, showing the cost of advertising, also many useful hints to advertisers, and some account of the experiences of men who are known as Successful Advertisers. This firm are proprietors of the American Newspaper Advertising Agency,

41 Park Row, N. Y.

and are possessed of unequalled facilities for securing the insertion of advertisements in all Newspapers and Periodicals at lowest rates. 13nov.4t

GREAT FLOOD!

Tuns of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Ready-made Clothing, and thousands of other articles

CARRIED OFF AND LANDED AT
the Cheap Store of

Herlacher & Cronmiller.

CENTRE HALL, PA

and now offered at prices lower than the lowest.

Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and willow ware Iron, Salt, Fish and in fact, a magnificent assortment of everything

GOODS VERY NEAR AT THE

OLD PRICES.

Dress Goods

A most beautiful variety, consisting of all the novelttes of the season,

white goods, embroideries, hoop skirts,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

All we ask that you will

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK
ALL KINDS OF HARNESS,

silver plated and Yankee Harness double and single, bridles and halters. apr 1

Prospects of

HIGH PRICES FOR GRAIN.

The undersigned have taken possession of the Warehouse at the Mill, in Milroy, (formerly occupied by Reed & Thomson,) and are now prepared to buy all kinds of Grain and Seeds, at the highest market prices, for CASH. COAL, PLASTER and SALT, constantly on hand, for sale, as low as the lowest.

Farmers of Centre county are respectfully invited to give us a call.

We guarantee to give satisfaction in all cases. MCMANIGAL & BROWN.
sept29.3m.

LAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

A lot of land, lying in Gregg township, on the banks of Penns creek, between Penn Hall and Spring Mills, is offered at private sale. It adjoins lands of Geo. Buchanan and L. B. M'Intire, containing

24 ACRES

more or less. About 8 acres consist of first class white pine timber, the balance cleared and under cultivation—5 acres are meadow.

For further particulars apply to
C. H. HENNICK,
13oct.tf Gregg twp.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers at private sale his house and lot, situate on Church street, Centre Hall. The house is a new two story frame building, one of the best in the neighborhood, and in one of the best locations in the town. There is a new stable upon the lot. For futher particulars apply to ALEX. SHANNON.
sept22.tf.

The First
and the Best!
The Largest
& CHEAPEST
stock of
FALL GOODS!

JUST UNPACKING at

KELLER & MUSSER,

In Brockerhoff's block, Bishop Street, Bellefonte, where

have just opened the best, cheapest larges as well as the best assorted stock of Goods in Bellefonte.

HERE LADIES,

Is the place to buy your Silks, Mohairs Mozambiques, Reps, Alpacas, Delains, Lans, Brilliants, Muslins, Calicoes, Tick ings, Flanels, Opera Flanels, Ladies Coating, Gents' Cloths, Ladies Sacques, White Pekay, Linen TableCloths, Counterpanes Crib Counterpanes, White and Colored Tarlton, Napkins, Insertings and Edgings White Lace Curtins, Zephyr & Zephyr Patterns, Tidy Cotton, Shawls, Work Basket

HOOP SKIRTS,

Thread Hosiery, Fans, Beads, Sewing

LADIES AND MISSES SHOES
FANCY GOODS OR NOTION LINE

FOR GENTLEMEN,

Ruedymade Clothing of Every Discription, for Men and Boys.

Their stock of QUEENSWARE & GROCERIES cannot be excelled in quality or price.

Call in at the Philadelphia Store and convince yourselves that KELLER & MUSSER have any thing you want, and do business on the principle of "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

GRAIN AND PRODUCE ARE TAKEN

The Place
TO BUY
CHEAP SCHOOL BOOKS.
IS AT
LIVINGSTON'S
WHOLESALE
BOOK STORE.
aug25.3m Bellefonte, Pa.

Stoves! Fire! Stov's!

At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, are latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of

Cook Stoves, the Pioneer Cook, the Eclipse Cook, the Reliance Cook.

PARLORS—The Radiant Light, self-feeder, Gas Burner, National Egg, Jewell, &c.

He sells stoves as LOW as anywhere in Mifflin or Centre co.

TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE

The undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Pennsvalley that he has purchased the Tinshop heretofore carried on by the C. H. M'g Co., and will continue the same, at the old stand, in all its branches, in the manufacture of

STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.

All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand

Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.

All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited. AND. REESMAN,
2sep70y Centre Hall

NOTICE.

Office of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek R R. Co.
Philadelphia June 13th, '71.

Notice is hereby given that the first instalment of five dollars per share, to the capital stock of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Rail Road Co., subscribed in the townships of Harris, Potter, Gregg, Penn and Haines, Centre county, will be payable on the first day of July 1871, and subsequent instalments of five dollars per share, will be due and payable on the first day of each succeeding month until the whole is paid. Payments of the above instalments are hereby required to be made to the treasurer of the Company, at the office of the Centre County Banking Company Bellefonte Pa.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
Treasurer.

N. B. Any person desiring can pay the whole off at once. If payments are not punctually made the law allows one per cent. per month to be charged in addition.

Attention Farmers of
CENTRE COUNTY

JOHN M'DOWELL having leased the Warehouse of Coplin & Strunk in Milroy, is now prepared to pay the highest cash prices for all kinds of Grain. Coal, Plaster and Salt, constantly on hand. may26.6m

CENTRE HALL

Coach Manufactory.

Levi Murray,

at his establishment at Centre Hall, Pa., keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates, a large stock of

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,

PLAIN AND FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and Warranted, to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and cheapness. apr28ly.

NEW HARDWARE STORE!

J. & J. HARRIS.
NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW

A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails.

Buggy wheels in setts, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a ful assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, Table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Lard, Lubricating, Coal, Linseed, Tanners, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, House Bells, Dinner Bells, Gong Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paints, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at

J. & J. HARRIS.
june5'68,1y.

ZELLER & JARRETT

dealers in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS

also all the

STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES.

A very large assortment of TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY Goods Soaps, &c., &c.,

The finest quality of RAZOR STEEL, POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS and RAZORS.

WALL PAPER IN GREAT VARIETY.

PRESCRIPTIONS, compounded by competent druggists at all hours, day or night.

Night customers pu l night bell.
ZELLER & JARRETT,
Bishop St., Bellefonte Pa.
jun18 1

CENTRE HALL

Tan Yard.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Centre county, that the above Tan Yard will again be put in full operation, in all its branches, by them.

HIDES AND BARK WANTED.

The highest market price will be paid for Hides of all kinds. The highest market price will also be paid for Tanner's Bark. The public patronage is solicited Satisfaction guaranteed.

MILLER & BADGER.

CHEAP MUSIC.

SUBSCRIBERS to PETERS' MUSICAL MONYHLY get all the latest and best Music at one and two cents a piece. Every number contains from $4 to $5 worth of new Music; and it can be had for 30 cents. The July and August numbers contain Thirty Pieces of Music, (72 pages, sheet-music size,) and will be mailed for 50 cents. Address J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, New York. 25aug3m.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,

Allegheney Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
D. JOHNSON & SONS, Proprietors.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, COMFORTABLE ROOMS

PROMPT ATTENDANCE.
ALL THE MODERN CONVENIENCES—AND REASONABLE Charges.

The proprietors offer to the traveling public, and to their country friends, first class accommodations and careful attention to the wants of guests at all times, at fair rates. Careful hostlers and good stabling for horses. An excellent table well served. A Bar supplied with fine liquors. Servants well trained and everything requisite in a first class Hotel. Our location is in the business part of the town, near the Post Office, the Court House, the Churches, the Banks, and the principal places of business, renders it the most eligible place for those who visit Bellefoete on business or pleasure.

An Omnibus will carry passengers and baggage to and from all trains free of charge.

Young and Devling.

CITY STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

The largest and best assortment of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Groceries,
Boots,
& Shoes,
Notions &c.

in the county, give us a trial and save from 15 to 20 per cent. on your purchases. july28.

Graham & Son,

Boot & Shoe Makers

Next door to Wagoner & Son's Store Bellefonte.

We manufacture to order.
Our work is neat and durable.
Our prices are very moderate.
We warrant to give satisfaction.
We have the LARGEST and

Love's Reasons.

"Tell the reason ?"—Nay, my sweet !—
Potent as the cause may be,
Ask me not : for well I weet
Love and logic ill agree !

Love has reasons, all his own,
Were he willing to confess ;
But he fears to make them known,
Saying, shrewdly, "Let them guess !"

Well he knows, though he may deem
All his reasons good and strong ;
Something other they must seem
To the unimpassioned throng.

Nay, the god is counted blind
Lest, perhaps, the gift of sight
Rather dull might chance to find
All his fancy paints so bright.

So, my charmer, prithee, take
What of bliss the god may bring ;
Nor aspire—for Cupid's sake—
To be wiser than the King !

Will it lengthen Love's caress,
All his nature to explore ?
Give the heart a pain the less ?
Or the lips a kiss the more ?

Thankful for the blessing lent,
(What beyond is worth a sigh ?)
Let us love,—and be content,
Careless of the how and why ;

Like the maid, who in her room
Rears a fair and fragrant rose,
Happy in its breath and bloom,
Though its name is all she knows.

Not like him who sagely pries
Till its petals all are shed ;
Growing, doubtless, very wise,
But alas ! the rose is dead !

By John G. Saxe.

Farm, Garden and Household.

NANTUCKET CORN CAKES.—To one pint of boiling milk, stir in one coffee cup of white Indian meal; when cool add three eggs, beaten separately, a little salt : bake in small tins.

HARNESS BLACKING.—Three ounces of beeswax, four ounces ivory black, one pint neatsfoot oil, two ounces Castile soap, two ounces lard, one ounce aloes; to be boiled together, and poured into a hollow vessel.

KEEPING HONEY.—To keep honey all the year round, let it run through a fine sieve to separate it from particles of wax, then boil it gently in an earthern vessel, skim off the foam which gathers on top, and cool it in jars. After covering these tightly, set them away in a cool cellar.

CRACKS IN PLASTERING.—In some cases the plasterer has used too little real plaster and too much lime. Pure plaster of Paris will never crack ; but as it sets too quick for the convenience of the operator a little lime is mixed with it. If you try to plaster with pure lime alone, it will crack all over in drying, and come off in patches ; and this will show you the necessity of always using as little lime as possible, either in the sand used for bricklaying, or in the plaster used for coating the walls.

WATERING PLANTS.—Let it be remembered that nearly all plants thrive best in *moist*, not in wet soil. We think that most house plants are wet too much. Never pour water in the saucers, but into the pots, and then never until the surface is dry. The saucers may be used for neatness, but not for holding water. Rain water is the best hard ; well water the worst. The morning is the best time to apply the water. Always use a fine sprinkler.

WASHING FLUID.—Five pounds of sal soda ; one pound of borax ; one-half pound of unslacked lime, must be fresh ; four ounces of liquid ammonia. Pour one gallon of boiling water upon the soda and borax, when it is dissolved and has cooled, add the ammonia and salts of tarter. Slack the lime in one gallon of hot water, and let it stand till entirely settled ; when the clear fluid must be carefully poured of. Turn it upon the solution of soda and borax, and add to the mixture eight gallons of cold water. Put the clothes to soak the night before washing day, with six tablespoonsful of this fluid to a tub full of clothes.

PREPARING FOWLS FOR EXHIBITION.—An allowance of hemp-seed and buckwheat for a fortnight, is recommended by fanciers, to produce a gloss upon the plumage of birds designed for the showroom. But a fine luster of the feathers depends more upon the general health than upon anything else. Liberty and a range where there are but a few fowls, and a diet embracing cooked vegetables and meat and a variety of odds and ends from the table, in addition to the insects and herbage they gather for themselves, are indispensable from the time of hatching until the show, if it is desired to have the plumage exhibit a nice bloom. —*Hearth and Home.*

PREPARATION OF CARMINE-PURPLE.—The dye recently invented, and known as carmine-purple, is obtained by the solution of uric acid in nitric acid, care being taken to prevent boiling over and too great an increase of temperature. The mixture should remain standing quietly for some days, after which a thick, pasty or doughy substance is obtained, which is to be treated with warm water, filtered, and the residum again treated with warm water. The filtered liquid possesses a reddish or yellowish color, decomposed by the nitric acid. This liquid is now a mixture of alloxan, alloxantin, urea, paraban acid, dialuramid, and other products of uric acid. It is next to be evaporated in a large enameled iron vessel, but not heated to the boiling point, which would destroy the murexide produced. After the liquid has been evaporated to a sirupy consistency, and has assumed a beautiful brownish-red or violet color, it is to be allowed to cool. The entire quantity of the liquid should never be evaporated at one time, nor heated to the boiling point.

LEAKY SOILS.—Are any soils leaky, in the sense in which the word is generally understood ? We do not believe it. The writer owns and works a farm that was said to be leaky, had no bottom, would not hold any manure, and all that. Not thus understanding the nature of an arable soil, though it might happen to be underlaid with gravel, we had no fear of our leaky farm not responding to a proper feeding with manure and growing fat on it. We have suffered no disappointment in our case, and do not doubt that others similarly situated will equally escape disappointment. A leaky farm is one that has the advantage of being naturally drained ; for it will not hold water, but everything held in suspension and almost everything held in solution by that water will be given up to the soil as it passes through it. Pure sand will filter and render clear the foulest water, and agricultural clay will absorb bad odors and decompose chemical solutions. Then a mixture of clay and sand must absorb the soluble parts of manure, and prevent the finely divided particles from passing through it to the subsoil. At least such is our belief, and our experience confirms it. We have no fear of leaky soil. We know many farmers who prefer a soil that has the characteristics of those that are called leaky to a heavy clay that is beyond suspicion in this respect. Ease of working, a quick recovery from a state of wet, warmth, and generally earliness, are valuable qualities of a farm, and all these pertain to soils that are called leaky.

Sore Mouth.

AN UNCOMFORTABLE PLACE.—One Allison Weaver had a narrow escape from being roasted alive during the fires in the north woods of Michigan. He was employed in a shingle-mill, and finding that the fire was coming that way, he determined to stay and see the thing through. So he dug himself a well, filled it with water and covered it with four-inch planking, having saturated the ground around with water. As he said : "He kalkerlated it would be tech and go, but it was the best he could do." When the fire reached the mill he jumped into his well and drew the planks together over his head. The smoke poured down upon him and his den was so hot that he could hardly breathe ; the planks above him caught fire, but he put them out by dashing water on them with his hands ; the water in which he was standing became uncomfortably warm, but he could not help himself, and busied himself by making observations as to the progress of the fire. After it had passed by he was obliged to wait two days for the ground to cool, before he could pick his way to the nearest village in order to get something to eat.

A coxcomb having told a lady that he knew her thoughts by her eyes, "Do you ?" said she ; "then I'm sure you will keep them secret, for they are not to your advantage."

The Downfall of Babylon.

Of the various wonders of Babylon, the product of the labors of its engineers or architects, we have no leisure to speak, yet the chief pride of the impulsive population was its impregnable walls. Nature had left the city easy of access on every side ; the ingenuity of man had covered it with fortifications. The Babylonians mocked at the futile efforts of their foes. A deep moat surrounded the city. Walls more than three hundred feet high covered each of the sides. They were seventy-five feet wide, formed of unburned brick ; houses were built on the spacious top ; yet between them ran a street so wide that a chariot of four horses might drive or turn upon it at will. An inner wall of not inferior strength provided a new defense. Massive gates of bronze secured every opening. The city was more impregnable to ancient tactics than the finest work of Vauban to his contempories—than the redoubts of Paris to modern cannon. Twice only was Babylon taken ; once by surprise, and once by treachery. Nor was any ancient engineer ever able to dry its enormous ditch, to sap its gigantic walls, taller than most European spires, to crush in its solid gates, or penetrate its exterior defenses. The mighty fortress ruled for centuries over the plains of the Euphrates and the Tigris ; the fame of its strength filled the world ; it was celebrated in the annals of Greece and the chronicles of the Middle Ages ; and in the fanciful days of chivalry and of barbarism every nightly castle seems to have been modeled upon the plan of the Assyrian stronghold, and possessed on an insignificant scale its ditch, its double walls, its interior keep, and its protecting towers.

Yet, compared with the enormous stone-work of Egypt or the Cyclopean fortress of Mycenæ, Babylon seems to have been singularly fragile It was a mass of sun-dried bricks. Clay bound together by chopped straw and asphaltum, was almost the sole material employed by its architects. Palaces and temples, its lofty houses and its towering walls, were all composed of crumbling earth ; and when at length decay settled upon the mighty capital, and its deserted buildings were abandoned to the ravages of time, it melted away like a baseless vision, and faded into a heap of dust. Except a hill of broken bricks, no trace remains of the tower of Belus. The Euphrates has broken its neglected embankments, and converted the site of Babylon into a desolate marsh. Wild beasts make their dens in the crevices of the pile of ruins. Bats and owls cling to the arid caverns. The fair plains of Babylonia, once clad in boundless harvests of Mesopotamian wheat, rich with endless groves of palm, are sown alone with brambles. The canals, the broad highways, and the spacious inns are gone. The gifted Semitic race, who wrought the flowered muslins, and cut the precious gems of Babylon, are mingled with the dust. All is solitude. The scornful Euphrates sweeps at will over the fields it was once condemned to fertilize, and mocks at the faded glories of Cyrus or Samiramis, of Darius and Alexander, so low has Babylon fallen !

Its renown was altogether material : no poets, historians, musicians, artists, sprung up amidst its crowded throngs. A single Burns or a Babylonian Pindar might have saved it from contempt ; and but for the pen of a cultivated Greek its mighty towers and its gigantic walls would have risen and sunk undistinguished upon the Assyrian plain ; but for the fury of Hebrew prophecy the name of Babylon would never have become the symbol of civic corruption, or its fate the lesson of all ages.

Anecdote of Ezekiel Webster.

In these latter days, when the office of the Surrogate is the theatre of so much unseemly wrangle over the wills of testators that men who have property to leave may sometimes despair of their wishes being consummated, an anecdote of Ezekiel Webster, brother of the "godlike," may be aptly quoted :

When in full practice he was employed to defend the will of Roger Perkins, of Hopkinton. The physicians made affidavit that the testator was struck with death when he signed his will. Mr. Webster subjected his testimony to a most thorough examination, showing, by quoting medical authorities, that doctors disagree as to the precise moment when a dying man is struck with death ; some affirming that it is at the commencement of the fatal disease, others at its climax, and others still affirming that we begin to die as soon as we are born.

"I should like to know," said Mr. Sullivan, the opposing counsel, "what doctor maintains that theory ?"

"Dr. Watts," said Mr. Webster, with great gravity :

"The moment we begin to live,
We all begin to die."

The reply convulsed the Court and audience with laughter.

A Wonderful Balsam.

A manufacturer and vender of quack medicines for rheumatism and the growth of hair combined, recently wrote to a friend for a recommendation of his (the manufacturer's) "balsam." In a few days he received the following, which we call pretty strong :

Dear Sir :—The land-composing this farm his hitherto been so poor that a Chinaman could not get a living off it, and so stony that we had to slice our potatoes, and plant them edgeways ; but, hearing of your balsam, I put some on the corner of a ten-acre field surrounded by a rail fence, and in the morning I found the stones had entirely disappeared, and a neat wall encircled the field ; the rails were split up into firewood, and piled up symmetrically in my backyard. I put half an ounce in the middle of a huckleberry swamp ; two days saw it clear off, planted with corn and pumpkins, and a row of peach trees in full blossom through the middle. As an evidence of its tremendous strength, I would say that it drew a striking likeness of my eldest son out of a mill-pond, drew a blister all over his stomach, drew a load of potatoes four miles to market, drew grease out of a flint, and eventually drew a prize of ninety-seven dollars out of a defunct lottery."

SUCCESS IN CALIFORNIA.—Col. Kollister, a former citizen of Licking County, Ohio, emigrated to California shortly after its acquisition to the United States. He began in a small way near Los Angelos, raising sheep and cattle. His present possessions are immense. He has an almond grove covering seven hundred acres, and over sixty thousand almond trees yielding fruit. He has planted, and is successfully growing, one hundred thousand orange, lemon and olive trees, had at one time over one hundred and fifty thousand head of sheep and cattle ; owns about one hundred thousand acres of land divided into three ranches. He has recently purchased in Japan twenty-six bushels of Japan tea seed, and sent over for and obtained two or three Japanese to cultivate it and expects to meet with great success in this new experiment.

WILL PARENTS TAKE HEED.—On all hands complaints are made of the increasing ill health of our school children. Now who is to take the matter in hand ? Who is to say there shall be absolutely *no* lessons learned out of school, unless the present duration of school hours shall be shortened ? It needs, we think, only that the parents shall themselves *insist* upon this to effect it. Why wait till brain-fever has set in ? Why wait till little spines are irretrievably crooked ? And of what mortal use is it to keep on pouring anything into a vessel when it is incapable of holding any more, and is only wasted upon the ground ?

FANNY FERN.

HAZING.—The treatment of the Amherst Freshmen at their late initiation reminds one of old hazing customs. Some of the innocents were blindfolded, their arms bound with ropes, and then marched over town through ditches and by-ways on a wet, muddy night, in a manner that must have inspired anything but love and submission in the victims.

IRON ORE is found in most of the counties of Virginia and West Virginia, and has been mined to profit in at least twenty of them.

Latest Fashion Notes.

A handsome fabric, which will be very popular for underskirts is of satin and velvet in alternate stripes of different colors, as blue satin, with black velvet, or green, lilac, crimson, and corn-colored satin in contrast with the velvet. This material, cut on the bias, is the demand for trimming silk or poplin suits, which it does very effectively.

Empress cloth, in all shades and quality, velours, poplin, serge, *satin de chines*, alpaca, and the incomparable Cashmere, enjoy a high degree of favor.

Poplins are to be had from 62 cents to $2.50. Empress and velours vary from 75 cents to $1.50 ; serge from 62 cents to $1.25 ; and poplin alpacas are as low as 50 cents per yard.

Velveteen polonaises, trimmed with pipings of silk or satin, make a very handsome and comfortable promenade suit.

Close-fitting sacques, slashed at the sides, of fine beaver cloth, trimmed with black gros-grain pipings and fringe, are offered at $9.

One of heavy beaver suited to the coldest weather, trimmed with velvet, handsomely embroidered with silk braid, is a very desirable garment for $25.

Ladies' cloth is much used for demi-season, and is made up in sacques and mantels. This material is usually trimmed with braid or with pipings of silk, finished with lace.

A stylish marquis mantle of ladies' cloth, handsomely embroidered in white, with black and white fringe, attracted our attention. Price $18.

A water proof polonaise, stitched with white in a very pretty pattern, made quite a novel garment. Price $10.

Sailor hats of felt and tarpaulin will be the mode for children and misses. These vary in price from 80c. to $2.25.

Feathers, velvet, and gros-grain are the trimmings most selected for round hats, while lace, flowers, and long ostrich plumes are the favorite garnitures of bonnets.

A most serviceable and stylish boot for the promenade is a double-soled button boot of about eleven buttons, with handsome Russian leather foxing, calf kid tops, and scolloped and stitched with plain black. Price $10.

A very heavy walking boot for mid-winter has fourteen buttons, and a very thick double sole. Price $12.

A superb suit of rich, black silk had a plaited flounce, headed by plain points, headed with passementerie, and finished with rich fringe.

A handsome garment in velvet consisted of a sleeveless sacque, with a circular cape open both in front and in the back, and trimmed all around with a leaf passementerie, and beautiful guipure lace.

A blue velvet bonnet and brim of alternate folds of velvet and tea-colored silk, a soft plaited crown. In front on top of the crown was a plume, a most exquisite blush rose-bud and leaves, and a blue bow and ends of gros grain. Inside trimmings of white tulle.

Something entirely novel was a bonnet of drab silk, with a plaiting of silk around the crown, finished with ornaments of steel.—*New York paper.*

A Story of Industry.

The French papers have a story about the beginning of M. Thiers's career which is a pendant to that of the first introduction of the great banker, Laffitte, to the tide that led on to fortune. Young Laffitte being rebuffed by a banker to whom he applied for employment, and turning sadly away, spied a pin on the floor, and stooped to pick it up ; on which the banker called him back, made him a clerk, and finally a partner, and so made his fortune. The Thiers story is that soon after he came to Paris to seek his fortune M. Coste, the editor of the *Temps*, and M. Bellet, one of his chief collaborators, noticed a light always burning in the attic of a house they had to pass about 2 A. M., as they left the office to go home. This excited their ouriosity so strongly that one night they knocked at the door and asked the porter who it was that lived *au cinquieme*. He said it was an industrious young man, working hard to fit himself for a journalist. Upon this they mounted to the garret, and presenting themselves to the youth, like Providence in human shape ; and, a brief conversation satisfying them of his competency, the editor gave him immediately a place on the staff of the paper, which was the first round of "young ambition's ladder," which has conducted him to the highest places of fame and power. We tell this story, as the French papers say in such cases, *avec toutes les reserves*, by no means guaranteeing its authenticity. There is no inherent improbability about it ; and, at any rate, it is a good story.

Ugliness of Mormon Women.

A late writer says : Nothing impressed us more in Salt Lake city than the homeliness of the women. It may be ungallant to mention it ; but, as every one that goes there thinks it, here goes the statement of the fact. Now, homeliness of feature is not a disadvantage. There is a handsome ugliness and a pious homeliness ; but with these Mormon women it is a vicious, outrageous uncomeliness, indicative of moral disfigurement. The Tabernacle was alive with them. They made us shudder. It is "assault and battery" to have them look at you. What Brigham or any other man would want of seventeen such creatures I cannot imagine. One of them, I should think, would be a great horror. Such dislocations of noses and misplacements of mouths, and ruins of eyebrows, are not gathered together in any other place on this continent. There must be a good many witches among them. We would not have been much surprised to see them riding home on a broomstick. The only excuse that we can see for polygamy is that it would take at least fifty such women to make one wife.

RULES FOR THE JOURNEY OF LIFE.—The following rules, from the papers of Dr. West, were, according to his memorandum, thrown together as general waymarks in the journey of life : Never to ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem as such, however absurb they may appear to be. Never to show levity when the people are professedly engaged in worship. Never to resent a supposed injury till I know the views and motives of the author of it ; nor seek occasion to retaliate. Never to judge a person's character by external appearance. Always to take the part of an absent person who is censured in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow. Never to think the worse of another on account of his differing from me in political or religious opinions. Never to dispute if I can fairly avoid it.

COULDN'T TRUST HIMSELF.—The *Swiss Times* reports that a native of Fribourg presented himself a few days ago at the window of the Post Office at Lusanne, and asked for an order of 100 francs. The clerk put the following usual questions to him:—"Who is the sender ?" "Jacques Mathieu." "What is the name of the payee ?" "Jacques Mathieu, *post erestante* at Estavayer." "Is he your brother ?" "No, it is myself." "Do you mean to say that you are sending a Post Office order to yourself at Estervayer ?" "Yes, I am going there." "But why can't you take it yourself" "Ah, there it is," said the simple fellow; "You see I know myself, and if I were to take the money with me the probability is that it would never reach Estervayer, while by sending it through the Post Office I shall be sure to find it on my arrival, where I shall need it."

HARD AT WORK.—The work of clearing away the ruins, and rebuilding Chicago, proves an important means of relief to mechanics and laborers who find plenty of employment at good wages. The average wages for laborers in the ruins are $1.75 per day, for teams, $4.50 ; for carpenters, $3 to $3.50, and bricklayers $3 to $3.25. Members of the Chicago Bricklayer's Union demanded increased wages, and many of the members struck, the contractors refusing to yield to strikers, as there are a large number of bricklayers from other places, willing and anxious to work at present wages. The price of bricks has risen from $6.50 to $12 and $15, but the supply seems abundant, and prices will recede.

The Remote Cause of the Western Fires.

Chicago has burned down, and whole square miles of western land are burnt up. That misguided cow and unhappy lamp have been berated enough. If the barn had been damp with recent rains perhaps the fire had gone no farther. Certain is it that if the rooftops had not been baked dry by a summer's drought Chicago would not have mourned her lost children and ruined homes.

Had not those Wisconsin fields been as ashes in the dry wind, had plentiful rains drenched the Michigan woods, the country would have been happier today. Everything there was as dry as tinder say all the papers.

Now whose fault was it ? People with more piety than wisdom may say in a horrified way : "What a question ! Do you arraign acts of Providence ?" No. There has been blame somewhere. We are not inclined to shift it upon Heaven. Men, not Providence, brought this calamity upon us. It is we who have created these dry summers. Had there been no drought there had been no such wide ruin.

The time was when such long-continued dry seasons were not known. Men can and do change the character of climates. We can cause the rain to fall or drive away the clouds. Men have altered the temperature and moved the dew-point. The farmers of the northern states are in a measure responsible for the series of dry summers that have prevailed for the last ten years.

Meteorology is beginning to take a high position. We have mapped the winds and can signal the coming storm to the sailor and farmer. The laws of the weather are no longer a matter of guess-work. Cause and effect are as sure in the clouds as on the ground. Observing the effect we can trace the cause. Given this series by dry summers, science points to the cause—our denuded forests.

In our foolish American haste we have wastefully cut down the trees, dried up the springs, raised the temperature, so that precipitation of moisture is reduced, and have driven the rain away in useless clouds or invisible vapor over the Atlantic. Chicago is burned down and we are solemnly saying, "How heavy is the hand of Heaven upon us." We have prayed for rain one day of the week, and driven it away with an axe on six.

The mischief is done, and the best thing we can now do is to examine the matter with a view to future prevention. How shall we bring back the rain ? How restore our forests ? Simply by planting our woods anew.

This is not a new or untried idea. Artificial woods are no longer a novelty in Europe. There this whole matter is well understood. In parts of the Continent foresters are appointed by government. It is their duty to inspect all standing forests. Schools of arboriculture are established. The habits of the trees are considered, the soil examined, and tree-planting carried on over hundreds of square miles. For every tree cut down one or more new ones must be set. Nurseries, producing millions of young trees, do a thriving business in supplying this material. Under the advice of the foresters the new forests extend year by year. On the rocky hills of Scotland the oak, maple and chestnut are planted ; the willow is set out by the million on the marsh-like "polders" of Holland ; about Utrecht, and on the sandy plains of Zelderland, near Arnheim, the traveller passes artificial pine forests by the hour.

In view of these western fires it is high time we prepared to imitate our transatlantic friends. At once the great cost of such an undertaking comes up. Now we think it can be shown that the thing will pay to do it. If there is money in it it will get itself done fast enough.

The land used for such forests is generally fit for nothing else. We have millions of acres that are barren wastes —an eyesore and tax on the owners. By examining the most flourishing trees growing in similar soil in the neighborhood we can decide what to plant. By sowing the seed or buying young trees a year old we can soon start a forest that in twenty years will bring a cash return that will cover the cost of planting, interest and taxes, and leave a margin of profit besides.

To come down to details, let me present an estimate prepared for a gentleman who had a hundred acres of nearly valueless land in eastern Massachusetts. It was a continual tax-bill and brought no return whatever. The land was valued at fifty dollars an acre. The interest for twenty years would be $6,000 ; the taxes, $5,000. If he had nothing no the land he would be $6,000 out of pocket at the end of that time. There was a fence round the whole lot that it was estimated it would cost twenty dollars a year to maintain. Each acre would hold 500 trees or 50,000 in all. The trees could be bought for $1,500 The planting would cost about $600. The trees at the present price of posts and sleepers would be worth at least seventy-five cents each. To sum up :

Interest	$6,000
Taxes	5,000
Fencing	400
Oversight, at $50 per year	1,000
Fifty thousand trees	1,500
Planting	600
	$14,500
Fifty thousand trees at 75 cts	37,500
Five per cent. loss	7,360
	$30,200
Cost	14,500
	$15,700

The care would be slight, as there is no culture of any kind. Certainly this would be a nice little piece of property to leave to the children, or set them up in life with. Were the trees cut down, the place could be replanted. With better kinds of trees, and more time, a greater price could be obtained. The trees to be used were maple and chestnuts. The Scotch are noted for minding the "mickle" that brings the "muckle," and the Zelderlanders are the closest-fisted people in Europe. That they plant trees in countless thousands proves they have an eye on the above cheerful pennies.

CHARLES BARNARD.

Proclamation by the President.

By the President of the United States :

A PROCLAMATION.

The process of the seasons has again enabled the husbandman to garner the fruits of successful toil. Industry has been generally well rewarded. We are at peace with all nations, and tranquility, with few exceptions, prevails at home. Within the past year we have in the main been free from ills which elsewhere have affected our kind. If some of us have had calamities, there would be an occasion for sympathy with the sufferers; of resignation on their part to the will of the Most High, and of rejoicing to the many who have been more favored. I therefore recommend that on Thursday, the 30th day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship, and there make the usual acknowledgments to Almighty God for the blessings he has conferred upon them, for their merciful exemption from evils, and invoke His protection and kindness for their less fortunate brethren, whom, in His wisdom, he has deemed it best to chastise. In faith whereof, I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1871, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth. U. S. GRANT.

By the President.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THREE Co-operative club stores have been successfully started in Danvers, Mass. The articles sold are groceries and provisions. Each family, upon joining the club, is required to pay in $10. Pork sold elsewhere at 14 cents a pound retail, the families obtain at ten cents ; and tea, costing elsewhere $1 25 per lb., is sold for 90 cents. The stores in the town have put down their prices to as near wholesale as possible, in order to break up the club stores, but unsuccessfully.

Colorado is first in the field with a narrow gauge railway. A road of three-foot gauge, seventy-six miles in length, has just been completed, and is now open for travel and freight.

The Mormon Trials.

Affairs in Utah have taken a new turn, and one that will no doubt be the means of revolutionizing the institutions of that territory. In the case of the Mormon Hawkins, a saint, who was tried, Mrs. Hawkins, the defendant's first wife, testified that Hawkins gave no reason for taking other women for wives except that she had had her day, and it was proper he should have some one else. She said she had borne him seven children at the time he took another wife. The defence offered no testimony, except to prove the marriage of Hawkins with his second and third wives. General Maxwell spoke for the prosecution, and assuming that the defence would rest upon plural marriage as being part of a religious faith, argued that polygamy was a direct violation of both the ecclesiastical and common law. Fitch concluded at a late hour for the defence. He contended that Hawkins, being a Mormon, had no intention of committing a crime, and that intention was essential to conviction ; that *there was no law* [Romans v., 13] *against polygamy when he took his second wife ;* and he could not be guilty of adultery, because he was legally married to the woman according to the usages and customs of the Mormon Church.

The jury in the case came in with a sealed verdict, which, on being opened, was found to be "guilty." The court room was crowded, and the announcement created much excitement. The counsel for the people moved that the defendant be taken into custody, which motion was stoutly resisted by the defendant's attorney. The prosecution, however, were firm in their demand that the case should take the ordinary course, and the United States Marshall was accordingly directed to bold Hawkins as a prisoner. Time was allowed to prepare a motion for a new trial and arrest of judgment. The penalty prescribed by the Utah statute for the crime of adultery is imprisonment for not over twenty years and not less than three years, or a fine of not over $1,000, or both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. This is a test case, and virtually places all polygamists at the mercy of the first wife, who, under the act, is the only party who can institute proceedings against the husband. The case was conducted on both sides with great determination, and the charge of Judge McKean to the jury is spoken of as being eminently able.

A Riot in California.

A terrible riot occurred in the town of Los Angelos California, which originated in the following manner: A fight having occurred in the Chinese quarter, Officer Bilderan attempted to arrest one Chinaman for shooting another, but, upon meeting resistance, called upon a citizen named Robert Thompson to assist him. The officer and the citizen again attempted to arrest the Chinaman, when the Chinese on both sides of the narrow street began firing. Thompson fell, shot through the breast, and soon died. Bilderan was shot through the shoulder, but succeeding in reaching his horse and escaped. A Mexican boy named John Jose Mandevis was shot through the leg. A mob soon collected, and attacked the whole Chinese quarter ; but the Chinese defended themselves stoutly. About 500 armed men then surrounded the Chinese position and cut them off from escape, and 16 Chinamen who were captured were summarily hanged by the mob. Fire was applied to many of the houses, but the flames were extinguished by the Chinese. The authorities succeeded in restoring order, and prevented further bloodshed.

The mob was composed mainly of native Californians and Mexicans and the dregs of society. All the Chinese that were hanged were frightfully beaten and maltreated before hanging. One of them was a child only 8 or 9 years old. In addition to the 16 persons hanged, two men and one woman were found, dead, and another man was discovered in jail in an insensible condition. Only one of those who were hanged has been identified as having shot at the officers. The others are supposed to be innocent, the guilty ones having escaped before the mob assulted their houses. The old Vigilance Committee has been reorganized to prevent a repetition of the rioting.

Disaster on the Lakes.

Following the disastrous fires in the West are disasters on the Lakes. A number of vessels have been lost with all on board. Among them is the propeller Coburn, A dispatch says two boats of the *Coburn* have been washed ashore one empty, the other having in her two dead bodies, those of a colored man and a boy. This settles the question of the fate of those not already reported saved, in all probability. The *Coburn* has five boats ; one was stove, two were found with persons alive in them, and two are found with no one living. It can hardly be otherwise than that the persons who failed to save their lives in the boats have perished. In all probability they number as many as thirty, at the lowest estimate, and among them are doubtless the Captain, Gilbert Demont, Indian Agent Smith and his wife, Major Atwood, and all the ladies on board, of whom there are reported to have been eight. From what can be learned of the scenes during the last hours of the steamer, the ladies very likely went down with the boat, either unable to remain outside, or lacking the hardihood. It seems likely, too, that several were seen in the cabin just before she sank. Flour and articles with the name of the *Coburn* on them came ashore at Kincardine all day.

It is more than probable that all the books, papers, &c., belonging to the steamer went down with her, consequently some time must necessarily elapse before a complete list of her crew and passengers can be obtained, and there is a strong probability that the names of all of her crew will never be known, as nothing on her books will show them.

A Sad Tragedy.

A sad tragedy occurred near the University of Chicago, resulting in the death of Col. Thomas W. Grosvener, city prosecuting attorney. There is much excitement over the event, and various stories are afloat as to the facts of the case, but the following may be regarded as nearly accurate. At a late hour named a patrol belonging to Company L., First Chicago Volunteers, a youth of some seventeen years, and stationed near the corner of Cottage Grove Avenue, and University Place, noticed a man passing southward on the opposite side of the avenue. The sentry ordered him to halt. The reply to this was an oath. The order was repeated and no reply made. The Third time the sentry ordered him to halt or he would shoot. The reply was "Shoot and be d—d." The sentry fired and the man fell. The wounded man was at once identified by those who rushed to the scene as Col. Grosvener, who resided on Oak Avenue, toward which he was going when shot. The coroner was notified of the occurrence, and ordered the arrest of the sentry. His name is Theodore N. Treat ; he is a student in the Chicago University, Sophomore Class, and claims to have acted strictly according to orders. Col. Grosvener was a native of Utica, N. Y., his age was about thirty-seven. The sentinel was posted to preserve order in the city.

CLOSE HAULED.—Since the death of Father Taylor, of Boston, many anecdotes are told of him, among which is the following from Richmond, where he was born. He spoke the sailor vernacular to his audience, who fully appreciated and loved the good old man. On one occasion, while making the dust fly from the pulpit cushions, he noticed an old salt, whose weather-beaten face was a good *fac-simile* of an old-fashioned doorplate, seated near the altar, and who gave expression to his conviction of sin by loud, prolonged groans, and at every renewed blast from the pulpit the groans became louder, whereat the good father fixed him with his eye, and addressed him in these words : "Luff, brother, luff ; luff while she breezes, and you'll weather hell yet, with the lee leeches of your top-sails smoking ;" which neatly expressed the nearest touch and go possible, and gave good solid comfort to Jack.

Said a conceited young lady—You men are a covet us-set.

Appeal for Aid.

In view of the urgency of immediate and copious aid from the people outside of the State, the following appeal to the United States has been issued by the Michigan State Relief Committee :

To the People of the United States : We need instant and plentiful aid. From 12,000 to 15,000 people, at least, in the State of Michigan, have lost their homes, food, clothing, crops, horses and cattle. On the night of the Chicago fire 2,000 people on the east shore of Lake Michigan, and 5,000 to 6,000 on the west shore of Lake Huron were reduced to almost absolute destitution. Within two or three weeks other small settlements have been blotted out. The number of individual farm-houses, barns and frontier dwellings which have been destroyed by the all-prevading fires cannot from want of information, be accurately calculated. The aggregate we know to be enormous. The fires are still burning, and new ones spring up. The area of ruin and devastation is daily increasing, and much suffering exists. A long, hard and cold Winter is approaching, and large numbers of these people are accessible only by water, and navigation will soon be closed. Scarcely a month, or six weeks at most, remains in which to feed, clothe and shelter them for the Winter season, which extends far into the Spring. They must be helped now, or they will perish. They will need, too, in early Spring, seed and implements for harvests next year. A greater portion of them must commence life entirely anew and without preparation at the beginning of Winter. Their isolation from the centres of commerce and the means of communication makes the problem of relief more difficult and urgent. The people of Michigan have nobly responded to appeals which this misery has made to their sympathy and generosity, but they are sorely crippled, indirectly in their business by the Chicago fire, and directly by the assistance given to the sufferers from that calamity before they were aware of the demands which would be made upon them at home. Many of them, too, have lost their resources by fires which occurred in this State. In their name, and on behalf of the victims already known and many whom we fear are yet unknown, we ask prompt and efficient aid from our benevolent fellow-citizens everywhere. Money and supplies may be sent direct to Michigan Relief Committee at Detroit or Grand Rapids.

Wyoming's Great Legislative Joke.

The accident, for such it was, by which woman suffrage became the law of Wyoming happened in this way : The President of the Council of the first Territorial Legislature of Wyoming strolled into the office of the Secretary of the Territory one morning in November, 1869, to talk about local politics. Woman suffrage came in for its share of attention. Said the Secretary, who was a staunch advocate of woman's right :

"Mr. President, do you know you have the greatest opportunity of any man in America to immortalize yourself?"

"How?" inquired the president.

"By introducing a bill to the council extending the right of suffrage to woman," replied the secretary.

"By Jove! I'll do it if you'll draw up the bill," responded the president.

"Agreed," answered the secretary ; and Mr. President smiled the quiet smile of satisfaction incident to the birth of a new idea, pulled away at his cigar, straightened himself and walked to the Council chamber to ponder on his future greatness. The bill was drawn, introduced and passed the first reading of the Council—more for the novelty and notoriety than because its members were in its favor.

In the lower house, however, the bill met opposition, and became the subject of earnest dissension on the part of a minority. The majority looked upon the whole thing as a joke of the rollicking secretary, and were disposed to let him have his fun, while they would enjoy the big supper promised them by the secretary if they would pass the bill. Thus the bill passed the House, not supposing the Council would confirm it on its final reading. The Council, however, did pass the bill, whether from indifference or to appear consistent with its former action it is impossible to say, as it is equally impossible to account for most of the laws passed by this Legislature on any known hypothesis. But whether joke or design on the part of the secretary, the members of the House were certainly victimized, for they never got that big supper, and the bill did pass.

It only waited now for the Governor's signature under the great seal of the Territory to make this bill a law in the land. In a few days the bill was returned with his Excellency's familiar O. K., and woman suffrage became both a fact and a law in Wyoming.

A Strange Case.

A sad incident occurred at Steubenville County Infirmary a few days ago, resulting in a horrible death, the burying of a small lad named Murphy, aged five years—a reel-footed child, who was deserted by the mother to cloak her shame. It appears that two other pauper children, name Philip Sheridan and Andy Stewart, dug a large hole in the orchard adjoining the infirmary. After effecting this part of the diabolical act, the two little fiends, whose ages, were respectively five and ten years, repaired to the infirmary grounds and caught the reel-footed boy, and carried him to his living grave. Shrieking, yet without power of being heard, the little victim was caught by the young executioners, and forced into the hole. Holding him down they shovelved in the earth and stone upon his writhing body, stifling his cries as best they could, until the poor deformed body ceased to struggle, and the spirit took its flight to Him who gave it. The two young murderers went back to the house without informing any one of the deed, and the buried boy's absence was first noticed by Mr. Porter, the Superintendent, about one o'clock. Upon making inquiries, a little black boy informed him that Andy Stuart and Phil. Sheriden had "buried 'Limpy' down in the holler." On going to the spot, Mr. Porter found the newly made grave, and below the surface the lifeless form of little "Limpy." The little murderers have been sent to the reformatory. This is one of the saddest incidents we have ever had to record.

OUR HOUSE AND HOME.—Says Mrs. Stowe : There are certain characteristic words which the human heart loves to conjure with, and one of the strongest among them is the phrase, "Our House." It is not my house, nor your house, nor their house, but *Our House*. It is the inseparable *we* who own it, and it is the *we* and the *our* that go a long way toward impregnating it with the charm that makes it the symbol of things most blessed and eternal.

Houses have their phsiognomy, as much as persons. There are common place houses, suggestive houses, attractive houses, and scientific houses, and fascinating houses, just as there are all classes of persons. There are houses whose windows seem to yawn idly—to stare vacantly—there are houses whose windows glower weirdly, and look at you askance ; there are houses again, whose very doors and windows seem wide open with frank cordiality, which seem to stretch their arms to embrace you, and woo you kindly to come and possess them.

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.—Another frightful colliery disaster is reported. An explosion took place in the Seahan Mine, near Newcastle, England. Thirty-three men were in the pit at the time, none of whom where saved. The families of the victims with numbers of people gathered around the mouth of the pit, and former scenes of excitement and distress were renewed.

FLOUR IN CASKS AND IN BAGS.—Dr. Poleck has been making researches into the methods of packing flour. He finds that flour preserved in casks is often injured by the insufficient circulation of air through its mass. In consequence, its gluten is changed, assuming a sour re-action, and the flour will not make good dough. This change is indicated by a peculiar mouldy smell. Flour preserved in bags is not so liable to this change.

The Death of Nero.

One night Nero, dressed in women's clothes, was in one of the palaces of Rome, surrounded by his boon companions, male and female, indulging in the most loathsome orgies, when a great uproar was heard in the streets. A messenger was s